THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 131. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE CHINESE.

Why the Ratification of the United States Treaty is Deferred—Confidence in Mr. Burlingame—The Opposition to the Embassy.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes as follows:—

PEKIN, Thursday, Oct. 7.—Arriving at Shanghae a few weeks ago, I was startled to find a rumor current to the effect that the Chinese Government had rejected Mr. Burlingame's treaty with the United States. That rumor has ere this spread all over the the western world, everywhere doing damage to the prestige of the Embassy, and injury to the credit of the Chinese Government. Originating in China, it is, of course, received as authentic—few persons taking the trouble to reflect how unlikely it is that a treaty which was objected to in America as too favorable to the Chinese would be rejected by the favored party; and how impolitic it would be for the Chinese Government, by repudiating the first act of their Envoys, to cut the ground from under their feet and defeat the objects of their mission.

On reaching this capital I took pains to ascertain the views of the Government on this subject, calling at the Foreign Office in Company with Dr. Williams, our Charge d'Affaires. Four of the five Ministers were present, and they expressed a degree of surprise, amounting almost to consternation, on learning that such a report had gained currency. "Is it probable," said Wensiang, the President of the Council, "that we would reject a treaty that was negotiated for our special advantage?" He was anxious to know what could be the origin of the rumor, and on being told it was probably founded on their despatch to our late Minister, Mr. Bowne, on the exchange of ratifications, he produced a copy of that despatch, and while we read the document for ourselves he favored us with his comments. "You see," said he, "that this merely defers the ratification—it does not decline it. No time or place is fixed in the treaty for the exchange, and as our Mission has not completed their work, we preferred to wait until we should have the results of their negotiations with other countries, and comparing them with each other, consider and dispose of the whole subject at one time."

As to the Mission itself, the Ministers expressed their confidence in Mr. Burlingame as unshaken, while they gave utterance to sentiments of mortification and disappointment at the opposition their Mission had been obliged to encounter. "This movement," said Wenstang, "is an adoption on our part of Western usages. Hitherto China has never sent such an Embassy; and in sending this one, we expected that it would find an open road and a smooth path; but on the contrary, everybody seems inclined to throw snares and pitfalls in its way. If," he continued, "we had had a native of sufficient experience, we should have placed him at the head of it. But having no native of suitable qualifications, we chose for that position a foreigner of well-known character and abilities. The other foreign Ministers seemed pleased with the appointment, but now they seem to wish for nothing so much as the defeat of the Mission. He referred to the adverse tone of the newspapers, inquiring if nothing could be done to restrain them from circulating mischievous reports, and added, with a good deal of bitterness:—"After such an experience with our first Embassy, we shall be almost afraid to send another."

Mr. Burlingame's Credentials—Do They Differ from Those of His Associates?

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta California* writes as follows:—

HONG KONG, Tuesday, Oct. 19.—The most important matter which has come under public notice since the departure of the last Pacific Mail steamer, is the question of the validity or otherwise of the credentials of Mr. Burlingame. This question was raised some three months ago by a letter written by a Mr. James B. Robertson to one of the Shanghae papers, and up to that point the news has no doubt reached your readers. A few days ago the translations which are appended appeared in the Shanghae *Daily News*, which, on account of the wide difference between them, have set the public entirely agog.

OFFICIAL TRANSLATION.

"His Majesty the Emperor of China salutes (her) Majesty (the Queen) of England. In virtue of the commission we have with reverence received from Heaven, and as China and foreign nations are members of one family, we are cordially desirous of placing on a firm and lasting basis the relations of friendship and good understanding now existing between us and the nations at amity with China.

And as a proof of our genuine desire for that object, we have specially selected an officer of worth, talents, and wisdom, Anson Burlingame, late Minister at our capital for the United States of America, who is thoroughly conversant with Chinese and foreign relations, and in whom, in transacting all business in which the two Empires of China and (England) have a common interest, we have full confidence as our representative and the exponent of our ideas.

We have also commissioned Chih Kang and Sun Chiaku, high officers with the honorary rank of the second grade, to accompany Mr. Burlingame to England, where Mr. Burlingame, with the two so appointed, will act as our High Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

We have full confidence in the loyalty, zeal, and discretion of the said three Ministers, and are assured they will discharge satisfactorily the duties intrusted to them, and we earnestly request that the fullest credence and trust may be accorded to them, that thereby our relations of friendship may be made permanent, and that both nations may enjoy the blessings of peace and tranquility, a result which we are certain will be deeply gratifying."

"DAILY NEWS" TRANSLATION.

"H. M. the Emperor of China to H. M. the Sovereign Ruler of (Great Britain) greeting.

"Our title to universal sway has been reverently received from Heaven. (Regarding) the central and outer nations as one family, we have been considerately mindful of the lesser States in amity with us; and for the purpose of consolidating and rendering permanent the existing good understanding with them, we have made special selection of good, capable, and intelligent officers to visit together (Great Britain), namely the recently resident United States Minister at Pekin, Mr. Burlingame, who, from his acquaintance with the circumstances of both Chinese and foreigners, will, in the management of the international business between the two countries, prove there is reason to expect a competent exponent of our views as to what requires adjustment (lit. what is warped)—and Che Kang and Sun Chiaku, of the second grade in rank.

"The appointment of officers, all taken from the class of high functionaries who are selected by reason of special fitness for posts of importance, attests the sincerity of our friendly sentiments. All three officers being, as we know, of tried fidelity, zeal, and painstaking in care, they are sure to manage satisfactorily. We do hope, therefore, that you will extend to them all frankness, so that by the interchange of unreserved confidence means may be found for placing friendly relations upon a lasting basis, to the enjoyment by all in common of peace and tranquillity, a result which will cause you, we entertain no doubt, very great rejoicing.

"Dated Chung-chi, 6th year, 12th month, 6th day."

Of course a vast number of explanations have been hazarded, but none of them seem to clear up the mystery. One suggestion is that probably two sets of credentials have been made out, the one for Mr. Burlingame, and the other for the associate Envoys; the former having the naval foreign title and form, and being the one above given as the official translation, and the other being adapted to the weaknesses of China, and keeping up that amiable spirit of arrogance and conceit which enables them to look upon the United States and such unimportant countries as lesser or tributary States.

BOLD BOND BURGLARS.

$11,000 Stolen from a St. Louis Bank—Sol. Smith's Securities Suffer.

The Missouri *Republican* of Nov. 28 has the following:—A heavy robbery of bonds was perpetrated in this city some weeks ago, but which up to the present has been kept quiet, as it was thought publication might interfere with the recovery of the property and the detection of the thief or thieves. The banking house where the robbery was committed was the Real Estate Savings Institution, No. 610 Olive street, and the amount of bonds stolen is thus set forth in the circular of the firm:—

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3, 1869.

$1000 REWARD.

The following described bonds were stolen on 1st or 2d inst., to wit:—

One 5-20 U. S. bond, dated May 1, 1862, No. 13,156—$500.

One 5-20 U. S. bond, dated May 1, 1862, No. 13,157—$500.

Ten 5-20 U. S. bonds, dated May 1, 1862, $1000, and each numbered from 15,792 to 15,801, inclusive, and payable to Sol. Smith or bearer.

I will pay $500 for the recovery of the bonds, or $100 for the recovery of the bonds and conviction of the thief.

GEORGE K. BUDD,
No. 610 Olive street.

The reward has since, we understand, been increased to $5000.

The *modus operandi* of the robbery is not even yet clearly understood, but it seems evident that it was perpetrated in daytime, when the establishment was open during business hours. The bonds must have been taken from the safe, which is situated in the wall within the space included by the counter, the only approach to which is through the door opening from the private office in the rear. Behind the counter the clerks are at work all day, but there are frequently, during the day, a number of persons who call on business in the room in the rear. According to the present comprehension of the robbery, so far as it goes, the thief must have entered this rear room ostensibly on business, taking advantage of other people being there to avoid being noticed, and, watching an opportunity, passed through the door into the space inclosed by the counter and so reached the safe, and appropriated the bonds and escaped unseen. It seems almost incredible that the robbery could have been perpetrated in this way, but it is not more extraordinary than other robberies which have occurred in the city in times past. Up to the present we are informed no recovery of the property has been made, and altogether, it is rather a mysterious piece of business. There are three doors to the safe, two inside ones, but they are all open generally during business hours.

A. D. RICHARDSON DYING.

Marriage to Mrs. Sage in the Astor House Yesterday—He is Married on his Deathbed by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—All Hopes of a Recovery Banished.

Mr. Richardson's condition last night was extremely critical, and there was very little probability of his living many hours unless a speedy change for the better occurred. Drs. Sayre, Holcombe, and Swan were in attendance throughout the day, and were unremitting in their attentions, as was also Dr. Carter, of Poughkeepsie, who has scarcely been out of the patient's sight for four days, and was again to be the only physician on duty last night.

While fully appreciating the valuable services of the other medical gentlemen, Mr. Richardson seems to place special confidence in Dr. Carter, and rather jocularly remarked yesterday that he was rowing in Dr. Carter's boat. In spite of the most assiduous care the patient's strength is slowly but too surely failing. Injections of strong beef tea and brandy are constantly administered. The experiment has also been made of giving the patient a little beef tea to drink, and at midnight the stomach had actually retained a teaspoonful for twenty minutes, the longest period anything has stayed there since Thursday evening.

This fact, though not in itself of much importance, is, as far as it goes, encouraging. Small portions of tea were to be given in this way during the night, and it was hoped that the experiment would prove beneficial. Early this morning, however, there appeared to be no improvement in Mr. Richardson's condition. His pulse was 145 and very weak, he was nervous and restless, and his mind at times rambled, though generally he was entirely lucid and self-possessed.

THE MARRIAGE IN THE SICK-ROOM.

The unfavorable symptoms set in about 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, and early in the forenoon his physicians thought it desirable that the wishes expressed by both Mr. Richardson and Mrs. Sage, and by their relatives and friends, for their marriage, should be no longer opposed, though heretofore, in view of the necessity of keeping the sufferer perfectly quiet, they thought it best that the ceremony should be postponed. The Rev. H. W. Beecher—who had promised on Monday evening to hold himself in readiness, when called upon, to perform the service—was accordingly sent for, and reached the Astor House between 5 and 6, in company with the Rev. N. M. Field, D. D., and the Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

Among those present were Mr. Junius Henri Browne, the companion of Mr. Richardson during his captivity in the rebel prison at Salisbury; Colonel Thomas W. Knox, his old and intimate friend; the Rev. Henry M. Field, who stood at the side of Mr. Beecher during the ceremony; Mr. W. T. Blake, of Boston, a cousin of the dying bridegroom; C. A. Runkle; Mr. Charles A. Richardson, of Boston, the brother of the dying man; Thomas B. Holder; Doctors Holcomb, Carter, and Sayre; Mrs. Lucia G. Calhoun, Mrs. Thomas B. Holder, Miss Lily Gilbert, and Mrs. Sage, the mother of Mrs. McFarland. A messenger was sent to Jersey City for the son of Mr. Richardson, but he did not arrive in time to witness the marriage ceremony.

The physicians were also in waiting, and after Mr. Richardson had been made as presentable and comfortable as circumstances would permit, the clergymen were admitted to the sick chamber, and stood by the bedside of the sufferer, while Mrs. Sage sat near, clasping the right hand of the patient, and the friends and relatives stood at the door and around the bed. The marriage service then followed.

Mr. Frothingham—Let us pray.

O our Father, may it please Thee in this place and at this moment to bless these Thy children with that blessing which Thou alone canst give—a blessing that shall make the dying bed full of peace and satisfaction and gratitude; that shall make the living heart full of courage and faith. Bind together these two hearts, our Father, and though the hands may not hold each other through the journey of life, may these hearts still be one before Thee, to whom life and death, the world to come and this world, are the same. Father, we thank Thee for what these two have been to each other, for what they may be yet. May he take her image with him to the spiritual life, and may she, bearing his name and vindicating his honor, carry him about with her through all the pilgrimage that is yet before her, to strengthen her courage and give her patience under her burden, to help her through all her care. Bless those who may depend upon her. Bless the little ones who are left in the world without their father. Be Thou their Father, their Mother, their constant Friend. And in the assurance of the heavenly life, may he pass on to Thee; may she remain with them and him here below.

Mr. Beecher (to Mr. Richardson)—Do you take the woman whom you have by your side now, in this hour, standing near the heavenly land and renew to her the pledges of your love? Do you give your heart to her, and your name? Is she, before God and before these witnesses, your beloved, your honored, and your lawful wife?

Mr. Richardson (in an audible and clear voice)—Yes.

Mr. Beecher (turning to Mrs. Sage)—And do you accept him as your head in the Lord? And are you now to him a wife sacred and honored, bearing his name? And will you love him to the end of your life?

Mrs. Sage—I do, and will.

Mr. Beecher—Then by the authority given me by the Church of Christ, I do pronounce you husband and wife; and may the blessing of Almighty God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit rest upon you and abide with you. Amen.

Short and simple, the ceremony was deeply impressive and affecting. At its close the ministers and friends withdrew, after offering their silent congratulations and sympathies.

MCFARLAND ON THE MARRIAGE.

The intelligence of the marriage was communicated to McFarland last evening. He was lying in bed in his cell at the time, and his informant, not wishing to make the announcement too abruptly, asked him, after a few incidental remarks,

"Have you heard the news concerning Richardson this afternoon?"

"No, I did not, except that I saw in the *News* that he was worse."

"You did not hear of the ceremony?"

"No! What ceremony?"

"Henry Ward Beecher visited Mr. Richardson this afternoon, and—"

"*He married my wife?*"

"Mr. Richardson and Mrs. Sage were married."

McFarland threw himself back on his pillow without uttering a word. After a long pause, his informant gravely asked,

"Do you think that is hard?"

"Yes, I do think it is very hard," was the slow response. Nothing more was said on either side.

A CASE LIKE THAT OF MR. RICHARDSON SAVED.

To the Editor of the Tribune.—Sir:—Reading of the attempted assassination of Mr. Richardson, and the nature of his wound, prompts me to call attention to the case of R. Beverly Cole, M. D., of San Francisco, who, in taking his overcoat from a closet, dislodged his Colt's revolver, which, falling on a marble pavement, exploded, and a ball passed through his stomach and lodged in the vicinity of the spine. Dr. Cole is now (or was at latest dates) alive and hearty. The treatment of his case is published, and if I remember aright, *ice* formed a proment medicament. Dr. Cole, for many months after leaving his sick couch, was *bent forward*, but gradually resumed his erect stature, and is now enjoying robust health. I suggest an inquiry as to the system of treatment, as his case occasioned considerable comment with the profession. It can be obtained by telegraph. Mr. Richardson became acquainted with Dr. Cole in San Francisco. Respectfully, M. M. NOAH.

Washington, Nov. 28, 1869.

Latest, 2:30 A. M.—Mr. Richardson's condition is very slightly improved. He is less restless, sleeps a little occasionally, and is having on the whole a comfortable night.—*N. Y. Tribune to-day.*

THE SCHOEPPE CASE.

A Defense of Governor Geary's Action—Reasons Why the Law Should Take Its Course.

The New York *World* publishes the following communication concerning the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, now awaiting execution at Carlisle:—

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—Sir:—Your editorial article to-day upon the subject of the conviction for murder and sentence of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, of Carlisle, is so palpably unjust to Governor Geary that I am persuaded you have not seen the report of the Attorney-General, Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, to whom this subject was referred by the Governor for his official examination.

The friends of the doomed man, who are among our most respectable German citizens, together with two or three prominent German societies, have been unwearying in their efforts to have the medical testimony reviewed, and contradicted, if possible. They have succeeded in doing what is never very difficult to do—to find one set of chemical experimentalists who will flatly contradict the theories of another set. But the Hon. Attorney-General, after carefully considering the chemical testimony, finds that the one side offsets the other, and advises the Governor, as the court did the jury, in the charge to the jury, that the question as to the preponderance of testimony was a question for the jury alone, that the court could do no more than recite to the jury the diverse opinions of the various medical experts, and that the Court had further charged that if the jury found themselves embarrassed by the conflict of scientific testimony, they must then set aside entirely this class of testimony, and look at that which was clear, unimpeachable, and uncontradicted. The Attorney-General then recites the points which seemed beyond dispute—that the accused had been proven to have purchased prussic acid at two different places, within fifteen days prior to the death of Miss Steinecke: that the unfortunate lady whose death is laid at the door of Dr. Schoeppe was, apparently, in sound health on the day before the prisoner is known to have prescribed for her; that she had walked to the bank and had drawn the money thence on her check. On the next day, about tea-time, she was heard to say that "the doctor (Schoeppe) had given her something to make her sleep." The next day she was unable to leave her bed, and within twenty-four hours after her teatable declaration she was a corpse! The day after her death a check was presented at the bank where she kept her account, by the prisoner, which was so palpable a forgery that payment was refused; and, lastly, after death, a will was found reversing the already well-known disposition of her effects in favor of the prisoner, Paul Schoeppe, which was witnessed only by the father of the prisoner, and was pronounced by those familiar with her signature, also a forgery. These facts are quoted by the Attorney-General for the guidance of the Governor, and it is impossible to believe that the Executive was influenced by anything else. As a political opponent of Governor Geary, I have found his record, during his first term, so damaging to him by reason of his numerous and most unaccountable pardons of notorious criminals, that I feel it incumbent on all to do him, in this case, the justice to state, as I have thus done, the naked facts in the case. The true interests of society demand that the Governor should be upheld in the faithful discharge of his sworn duty, and anything like partisanship, under the circumstances, should be discountenanced. JUSTITIA.

N. B.—I have neglected to state that it appeared in evidence that when the remark of Miss Stennecke about his giving her a sleeping-potion was repeated to Dr. Schoeppe, he colored and became confused; and presently remarked, "I did not give her anything to put her to sleep."

An Appeal from New York Physicians in the Prisoner's Behalf.

The following letters have been forwarded to Governor Geary from New York:—

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—His Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.—My Dear Sir:—I commend to your most earnest consideration the enclosed letter from Professors Doremus and Horsford in relation to the testimony which is said to have warranted the conviction of Dr. Schoeppe for the crime of murder.

The gentlemen who sign this letter have no superiors in their profession as chemists. They have examined the evidence upon which the conviction was based, simply from a scientific point of view, and without any interest in the case other than such as is creditable to their humanity, and to their regard for scientific truth. Our German friends in this city all take a deep interest in this matter, and they desire that there should be conveyed to you an expression, from scientific persons in this city, of their judgment as to the weight to be given to the testimony upon which conviction was based.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant.

C. A. SEWARD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—His Excellency Governor J. W. Geary, Harrisburg, Pa.:—The undersigned, chemists by profession, have read in the papers that your Excellency has issued your warrant for the execution of Dr. Schoeppe, for the alleged crime of murder by poison.

We have examined with care the chemical testimony upon which such conviction was had. A criminal act is alleged to have been proved by the evidence of a chemist, who testified to having discovered in the deceased indications of prussic acid. The scientific witness stated with precision the experiments upon his opinion was based. These experiments were conducted in such a way that they would have given evidence of the presence of prussic acid in any ordinary healthy stomach.

The first step in the examination, that of treating the stomach with sulphuric acid, precluded the possibility of determining whether the faint traces of prussic acid claimed to have been discovered existed in the stomach as such, or resulted from the action of the sulphuric acid on the nervous fluids which must have lined the interior of that organ.

In view of these considerations, in the interest of scientific truth, and in the interest of a wise administration of justice, we have thought it our duty, though personally unacquainted with Dr. Schoeppe, to express to you this our opinion that the evidence of the presence of prussic acid, as such, in the stomach, upon which he was adjudged guilty, is insufficient to sustain his conviction.

E. N. HORSFORD,
Late Rumford Professor in Harvard University, Massachusetts.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology, New York Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

THE SINKING FUND.

Special Purchase Bonds—Expenditures of the Navy Department—Treasury Reforms.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The following is a complete *resume* of the operations of the Sinking Fund since it was first instituted:—

Between the 11th of May and the 25th of November there was paid for United States six per cent. bonds, on account of the Sinking Fund and for the fund held subject to order of Congress, interest and premium paid thereon, $89,282,270·13. The Treasurer now holds on account of the fund named $75,478,800 in United States six per cent. stocks.

The dividends on the stocks so held will net an come to the Treasury of $4,528,728 per annum. There has already been received in these bonds $704,304 in gold, which has been invested in United States bonds, representing $787,000 held as above. If the same rate of purchase were hereafter maintained, and the interest accruing invested semi-annually in like bonds, the whole national debt would be paid off in less than thirteen years. The following is a recapitulation of the purchases for the two funds of November:—

Sinking fund, principal	$2,201,300·00
Premium	282,163·19
Interest in coin	35,923·75
Special purchase bonds, principal	10,433,000·00
Premium	1,343,501·80
Interest in coin	162,971·61
Total principal	12,634,300·00
Total premium	1,625,664·99
Total interest in coin	198,895·36
Total cost of sinking fund bonds	2,519,386·94
Total cost of special purchase bonds	11,939,473·41
Total cost of purchases for the month	14,458,860·35

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Peirce and Paxson.

THE MURDER OF COLONEL SEIBERT.

In the case of Philip Flannigan, for the murder of Colonel James J. Seibert on the night of September 12, at Thirteenth and Wood streets, the defense, having offered testimony on the points mentioned in our report yesterday, closed last evening. This morning the arguments of counsel were begun, but at the time of our going to press had not been concluded.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

Margaret Wharton vs. The City. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff in falling through a hole in the city bridge at Gunner's run, which was alleged to have been kept in a dangerous condition. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Christian Cook vs. Charles F. Snitcher. An action to recover for rent in arrears. Verdict for plaintiff, $479·03.

Whaley & Brother vs. Neil N. Brown. Verdict by agreement for plaintiff, $262·67.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Lively Times Among the Tennessee Railway Men—The Passenger Receipts of the Pacific Road Pay its Entire Expenses.

Brownlow the Blower—He Goes Over to the Democracy.

FROM THE WEST.

A Card from Brownlow.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 1.—Senator Brownlow is out in a published call upon Joseph A. Mabry, the present publisher and proprietor of the *Whig*, a conservative organ, to run as a candidate for the convention, the avowed object of which is the removal of the entire Republican judiciary and the amendment of the Constitution upon a Democratic basis.

Tennessee Railway Matters.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 1.—In the House yesterday Mr. Fleming, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, submitted a lengthy report, recommending the rejection of the bill granting the right of way to the Cincinnati Southern Railway. The report says the Legislature has no constitutional power to pass this or any similar bill, and if it had the power it would be eminently unwise and impolitic to exercise it in the mode and to the extent proposed. It recites in detail the provisions of the bill and points out its legal bearings and effects; argues the question from a constitutional point of view, and points out the various provisions repugnant to the State Constitution and contrary to public policy, citing the opinions of the State and United States courts; points out the danger of granting a perpetual right of way and assignment of land to an exclusive foreign corporation, independent of legislative control in Tennessee, and irresponsible for judgments in its courts, because mortgaged from the State to Cincinnati bondholders. It says the principal object of the railroad is the augmentation of the wealth and importance of Cincinnati, and not for the public good of Tennessee, which is merely incidental to the main purpose. It says the rights of eminent domain cannot be exercised thus for the benefit or purposes of a foreign corporation, which does not even ask to be incorporated in Tennessee, or to become subject to the authority of Tennessee. It argues at length against the policy of the bill as affecting Tennessee. Two hundred and fifty copies of the report and bill were ordered to be printed. The bill will hardly come up on its final reading before Friday or Saturday, when there will be a lively fight over it.

The bill to charter the Louisville and Chattanooga Railroad, which was introduced a few days since, will be unanimously recommended for passage by the Committee on Internal Improvements. It differs from the Cincinnati bill in that it seeks a charter from the Tennessee Legislature.

The Northwestern Associated Press.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The Northwestern Associated Press held a meeting in this city yesterday, and made a new contract with the Western Press Association. A revision of assessments was also made.

St. Andrew's Society.

The anniversary of the St. Andrew's Society last evening was largely attended, and was a very brilliant affair.

St. Louis Collections.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—The City Collector reports having collected $27,600 during November, the principal items being—wharfage, $6000; markets, $4700; and dram-shops, $5000.

The Pomeroy-Benton Suit.

The celebrated Pomeroy-Benton suit for $60,000 damages has been revived, and depositions were ordered yesterday to be taken in New York.

Mr. Allen the Miller.

Tom Allen, the prize-fighter, was on 'Change yesterday and received much attention. An effort is being made to get him a champion belt. He announces his willingness to meet Joe Coburn half way between here and California, and there fight him.

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Pacific Railway—Receipts for October.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Dec. 1.—Thirty-five hundred tons of coal were shipped here from the mountains during October. The passenger receipts for October slightly exceed the entire expenses of the road, the net earnings being five hundred and forty thousand dollars. The contract for the first ten miles of the Omaha and Northwestern was let yesterday afternoon. The fare to Denver has been reduced to fifty dollars since the completion of the Denver and Pacific to Evans.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Railway Accident in Louisiana.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 1.—Passengers who arrived here yesterday from New Orleans report an accident on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, on Monday, resulting in the death of the fireman and the severe wounding of the engineer and a number of passengers.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 1—11 A. M.—Consols, 93⅞ for money and account; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 84½; 1865s, old, 83⅛; 10-40s, 80⅛. Erie, 20⅝; Illinois Central, 99; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1—11 A. M.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales will probably reach 15,000 bales. Shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 29th ult., according to private advices, 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 1—11 A. M.—Tallow, 46s. 9d. Sugar quiet. Refined petroleum, 1s. 7¾d. Turpentine, 28s. 9d.@29s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 1—1 P. M.—Consols for account, 92¾; ex-dividend. American securities quiet; 5-20s of 1867, 85½. Stocks quiet; Erie, 21.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1—1 P. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales are now estimated at 20,000 bales. Lard, 75s. 6d. Beef, 106s. 6d. for new.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Hobbs Murder—Defective Indictment.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The indictment against Major White for the murder of Mrs. Hobbs in August last has been found to be defective, from the absence of date, so that the case will have to go before the Grand Jury again—a course which, if the rumor be true that the witnesses have been spirited away, is very likely to come to naught.

Murder Trials.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—Thomas Branigan, Thomas L. White, Daniel Harrington, and Ellen Dempsey are now in jail in this city awaiting trial for murder.

Defense of Boston Against the Spaniards.

General McClellan, General Q. A. Gilmore, General H. G. Wright, General Lyman, and General C. D. Sloort arrived in the city last night. It is conjectured that they are looking after the defenses of Boston in view of a Spanish invasion. Telegraphic orders have been received from Washington to coal and provision the Terror, lying at the Navy Yard, immediately.

Boston Politics.

The Republican Ward and City Committee nominated Major Joseph H. Chadwick last night for Mayor. Mayor Forsyth, of Chelsea, has been renominated by the Citizens' party.

$1000 Reward.

A reward of $1000 is offered for the recovery of Coronia Lewis, seven years of age, who was kidnapped from the St. James Hotel.

Wendell Phillips in the Lyceum.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Dec. 1—In his lyceum speech last night Wendell Phillips demanded of Congress to assume the government which the Executive had abdicated; that it compel the States in rebellion to educate its 8,000,000 dunces, and if they refuse to do it then the Government itself, at the expense of all the people; then send the bill to the States to protect its citizens as well as legislate for them. We have found that the great, strong, ignorant bull-dog element of the South hates the Union. The problem before us is how to conciliate that element, and failing in that how to smother it. The war has not ended; it has just begun. In the latter portion of the lecture the speaker severely criticized the New York *Tribune* for virtually saying on Saturday that we could not carry on this Government unless we entreat Jefferson Davis.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	86⅛	Pacific Mail Steam.	47⅛
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	27⅜	Western Union Tel.	34⅞
Ph. and Rea. R.	98⅛	Tol. & Wab. R.	51
Mich. S. R.	84	Mil. & St. Paul R com	66¼
Clev. and Pitts. R.	80¼	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	81¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	72⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co.	16
Chi. and N. W. pref.	86⅜	United States	50
Chi. and R. I. R.	104⅜	Tenn. 6s, new	49½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	86⅜	Gold	125⅛

Market active.

BANK ROBBERIES.

Robbery of the National Bank of Port Jervis—Fifty Thousand Dollars in Money and Bonds Stolen—Wedging, Sledging, and Blasting—Safe Bursters Outrivalling the Safe Builders—Full Details of the Affair—Five Thousand Dollars Reward Offered.

From the Port Jervis Evening Gazette, Nov. 30.

One of the most astounding, bold, and successful bank robberies was perpetrated this morning on the National Bank of Port Jervis, by which about $50,000 in currency, bonds, and securities belonging to the bank and individuals who had placed their bonds in the bank for safekeeping was stolen, the burglars having successfully made their escape. The robbery was first discovered about 7 o'clock, by Andrew Thompson, the Bank Clerk, H. H. Farnum, President of the bank, and Peter E. Farnum. The news soon became noised abroad, and all the morning the bank has been thronged with people anxious to learn the particulars. There are all sorts of stories afloat as to the extent of the loss, some stating the amount to be $100,000 and others still larger—all of which are incorrect. The total loss to the bank is between twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars, or about one half their surplus fund. This loss does not affect the responsibility of the bank in the least.

The bank building is one of the most solid and substantial structures in town, being constructed of stone, with iron shutters to the windows, and barred and bolted in the most secure manner, rendering it impossible for any but an expert burglar to obtain an entrance without considerable effort, which would be likely to awaken those living in the vicinity. The vault of the bank was constructed of stone, with a foundation of the same material, the entrance to which was secured by an immense iron door, weighing about 3500 pounds, and an inner door of solid wrought iron, about three-quarters of an inch thick. The locks used on both the outer and inner doors were "Lillie's Combination Burglar Proof."

Inside of the vault were two fire and burglar-proof safes, the largest of which was made by Herring and the smallest one by Lillie. The Herring safe contained the money and papers of value belonging to the bank, also Government securities, bonds, etc., which had been placed in the bank for safe-keeping. This safe was secured by Yale's combination lock. The Lillie safe also contained a small amount of bonds and valuable papers.

The next operation of the burglars was to open the vault. By driving steel wedges into the side and underneath the door they made an opening of about half an inch, in which they placed a quantity of powder, which was ignited by a fuse. The door and frame were blown completely off, and fell over partially against a desk, which was crushed and brought to the floor. The inner door was pried open by means of a bar and wedges, and the hinges cut off, which gave access to the interior of the vault.

The Herring safe, one of the best made by them, was next wedged and blown open. The bar on the inside, which held the bolts, was blown off. This safe, as stated above, contained the money belonging to the bank, the amount being between $25,000 and $30,000, which the robbers secured. In addition to the property of the bank there was a large amount of Government securities, bonds, etc., which had been placed by parties for safe keeping, as elsewhere noted, which was deposited in this safe, and which was also taken, the amount of which cannot now be ascertained, but is estimated by the officers of the bank to be about $20,000.

No clue to the burglars has as yet been found, although the officers of the bank are putting forth every exertion to ferret them out and secure their capture. The telegraph has been freely used, and a reward of $5000 is offered for the detection of the thieves and recovery of the property.

It is reported that two men got on board the first night line at Jersey City last night who were pointed out to the conductors by detectives as "safe blowers." Early this morning four suspicious-looking individuals with carpet-bags were seen near the freight depot. Two men also got on the way train going east this morning, who were suspicioned. One of them got off at Middletown, and the other is reported to have been arrested at Jersey City.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1869.

The financial question is *the* question of the day, and is gradually assuming more and more importance. The public debt, it is stated, has been reduced during the past month some seven or eight millions of dollars, making an entire reduction since the 11th of May last of $59,282,273. At the same rate the entire debt will be cancelled in the marvellously brief period of thirteen years. General Spinner, it is stated, now holds $75,478,800 in Government bonds, subject to the final action of Congress. The annual interest on these bonds, amounting to $4,528,728, is saved, though it will be paid to the credit of the Treasury account.

The remarkably healthy condition of our national finances is producing a more settled feeling all over the country; and unless Congress, by unwise meddling with the natural course of events, checks the present movement, the all-absorbing question of resumption will find an easy solution.

Call loans continue easy at 6 per cent., and discounts comparatively active at 10 per cent. on first-class business paper.

Gold opened at 122½, and continued to fluctuate between that figure and 122⅝, closing at noon at 121⅞.

Government bonds are steady, and the advance of yesterday afternoon was fully sustained up to noon.

There was considerable activity in the Stock market this morning and prices on the whole were steady. State and City loans were without special change. 99 was bid for the new, ex-dividend, and 96 for the old issues.

Reading Railroad was steady at 49@49¼ b. o. Pennsylvania Railroad was in better demand, and sold at 53¾@53¾, an advance. Lehigh Valley Railroad sold to a limited extent at 53; Oil Creek and Alleghany Railroad at 38½; and Little Schuylkill Railroad at 42½. 119 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 53 for Minehill; and 98½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Nothing was done in Canal shares; 33½ was bid for Lehigh Navigation.

Coal stocks were without improvement.

Bank shares were steady, with sales of Mechanics' at 72.

Passenger Railway stocks were without quotable change.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 C & A m 6s '89	93	100 sh Read R....c.	49
$2000 do ....ls.	93	100 do....b5d.	49
$1000 City of Trenton Water Ln....	96⅛	100 do....2d.	49
$500 Leh 6s, '84...	81⅜	100 do....b10.	49
3 sh Penna R..s5.	53⅛	100 do....s30.	48·94
100 do....c.	53⅜	100 do....b10.	49
46 do....b5.	53⅜	100 do....s60.	48·94
43 do....ls.	53⅜	500 do....ls.	49
20 do....	53½	100 do....	49
106 do....	53⅜	100 do.	60d. saf10. 49
20 sh Mech Bank..	32	100 do....b30.	49½
25 sh Lit Sch R....	42½	100 do.	60d. saf10. 49
132 sh Leh Val....ls.	53	300 do....ls.	49
100 sh O C & A R...	38⅛		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅛@116; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅝@113; do., 1864, 110⅝@110⅞; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do., July, 1865, 113⅛@113⅜; do. do., 1867, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1868, 113⅛@113⅜; 10-40s, 106⅛@107; Cur. 6s, 107⅜@107⅝; Gold, 121⅜.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅜@115⅝; do. 1862, 112⅝@112⅞; do. 1864, 110⅛@111; do. 1865, 111@111¼; do. 1865, new

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WANTED "FORTY MILLIONS."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Those anxious prophets who see despair in every variation of the gold market, and feel that we are all going to the bad, will find a strange problem in the financial columns of the *Tribune*. Calculating the aggregate of money asked for good railroad bonds and mortgages, we estimate that the bankers and brokers of Wall street are now asking the country to advance them forty millions of dollars to build railways and improve the country. Forty millions of dollars is a goodly sum of money. It is more than it took to run the Government forty years ago. The war has familiarized us with millions and billions to such a degree that our mathematical conceptions are obtuse, and we do not thoroughly comprehend the vastness of this demand. There are a good many second-rate monarchies that would be glad to be worth forty millions of dollars. The Sultan of Turkey would probably sell his harem and mosques, and retire for the remainder of his days into a muezzin's tower to chant praises to Mohammed for half the sum. And yet, if we lend this forty millions, Wall street will probably ask forty times as much next year.

What do these gentlemen want with all this money? Mr. Opdyke requests a goodly sum. He has a noble enterprise in a railway directly through the heart of New York. A better road was never planned—and, as a feeder to New York, every bond is good. Mr. Vermilye would like us to help him with his New York Southern Central. We don't know much about this, but are disposed to believe in any bond that Mr. Vermilye recommends. New York cannot have too many railroads; and, after we are through with New York, we naturally turn to the South. Mr. Clews has a road in Alabama, running from Selma, which should be built. In Georgia, we have the Macon and Brunswick—as good as any road in the South, and destined to aid largely in developing Georgia. We should put our bottom dollar into it or into the Atlantic and Gulf, which came along the other day with a balance of earnings showing an increase in one year of 77 per cent. We don't remember any fact since the war that pleased us more. When the Southern railways increase 77 per cent in business, it means that we are coming back to the good old days of prosperity and peace.

After the South, we see the West with outstretched hands. Twenty railways, running hither and thither, all wanting to run a little faster—if they can have assistance. Well, gentlemen, we wish you all success! and if we had forty millions of dollars over and above what we find necessary for our own comfort, you should have all you ask. Money put into railways in States like Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa is like the mustard-seed whose fruit was a hundred-fold. And, even as the birds of heaven nestled in its branches, so do towns and cities cluster along these great highways, and grow prosperous from their traffic. Long reaches of prairie and hill, which have lain dormant for centuries, abandoned to the Indian and the wolf, suddenly become instinct with life and grow into States. Who can estimate the good that has been done to Illinois City by the Chicago and Alton, to Iowa by the Dubuque and Sioux City, to Missouri by the Missouri Pacific? To-day the surveyor trails along with his glass and measuring chain; to-morrow a company of brawny Celts or tawny Mongolians comes trooping with axe and spade, tearing up native virgin soil with ravenous fingers; next week the locomotive thunders its warning to Indian and buffalo and antelope; and in a year we have cities and newspapers, and shoals of men and women who propose to till the earth and worship God, and sanctify these wastes with sweet and happy homes. Is there any nobler work in this busy, working country? No, gentlemen, you are not clamorous nor exacting. Forty millions! Yes, four hundred millions if we had them to spare, and four hundred millions more.

Our old friends of the Kansas Pacific have been liberally helped, and they seem to be jubilant and earnest. It seems as if it were only yesterday that they asked us to aid them in building from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver City. And now they telegraph us, all the way from Cheyenne, that already they have built fifty-four miles from Cheyenne, southward, toward Denver. Being active men, and not content with small things, they are building in two directions, and expect to have sixty miles, from Sheridan toward Denver, before many weeks are past. They have set their enterprise on fire at both ends, and we shall not be surprised if they set fire to it in the middle. Mr. Dabney, Mr. Jesup, and Mr. Morgan will apply all the money we give to that imperial purpose; and if anybody offers a better security for good Yankee coin—with their six millions of acres, their iron, and coal, and gold—we have not seen it. From the far Pacific, Messrs. Fisk & Hatch come with the pledge that, if we give them two or three millions, they will weld the last link between San Francisco and New York. Their offering is good and promising, their security the best, and so down the list. Mr. Converse and Mr. Tanner have a capital road running from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney, and reaching to Denver. They only want a million and a half, and, if they asked five, they should not be grudged, for they have good lands, and sure business, and offer first-class security. Mr. Shattuck has a splendid enterprise in Iowa, which cannot be too liberally aided; while Mr. Tanner promises to add another railway to Illinois, if we help him. We trust he will have all the help he wants.

Let our readers remember this:—A good railway bond is the best security now open to investors. Let every man who has something ahead contribute to this forty millions The country will be richer and greater. We shall feel the good results in our days, and add to the heritage we hope to leave to our children.

PROBABLE REOPENING OF THE "ALABAMA" NEGOTIATIONS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The information which we were enabled recently to lay before the public will doubtless excite considerable interest in all parts of the country. It is true that we have no reason to be excessively anxious for the settlement of the questions arising out of the Alabama claims. We, much better than England, can afford to let them remain in suspense. But still we cannot deny that it would be desirable to have the subject finally disposed of, if only for the sake of the claimants, who must be nearly tired of waiting for their money. We are glad to believe that there is a very fair prospect of a revival of the negotiations between the two Governments in a practical and satisfactory shape.

It is not necessary to retrace the ineffectual attempts to settle the Alabama claims which were made while Mr. Seward was Secretary of State. Everybody remembers that at first the British Government treated our demands in a somewhat cavalier manner, and was disposed to flatly disavow all responsibility for the escape of the Alabama, as well as for its subsequent depredations. But we waited patiently, and by-and-by Englishmen themselves began to see that they were making a serious mistake in keeping a sword hanging over their heads. Lord Hobart and Mr. Vernon Harcourt earnestly warned their countrymen of the danger they were running. Presently the Government was brought to look at the matter in the same light, and before long it showed as much eagerness to reopen the negotiations as it had before shown to close them. The same Minister who put an end to them at one stage is now presiding over the Foreign Office in England—Lord Clarendon. But he will this time approach the subject in an altered spirit.

We believe we shall be found correct in stating that while Mr. Motley has not been authorized to enter into any formal diplomatic intercourse in reference to this subject, he has been empowered to signify to the British Government the willingness of the President and the Cabinet to reopen the negotiations, provided they are carried on throughout at Washington. This stipulation would undoubtedly go far towards rendering a treaty acceptable to our people. They would have no cause for suspecting that their agent had been hoodwinked, if the arrangements were discussed and settled at their own doors. The majority of the witnesses are on this side the Atlantic, and it is much more reasonable to ask that the court of adjudication should sit here than in London.

On the other hand, the proposal ought not to be received with disfavor in England. The Government and the people honestly desire to get rid of a fertile source of ill-feeling, and the probability is that they will assent to any fair condition which is clearly calculated to promote their object. By fixing upon Washington as the seat of future negotiations—for it is to that preliminary step that our present proposals are confined—a guarantee would be given of the sincerity of the British Government, and there would be nothing to excite popular suspicion. The terms might be agreed upon quite as well between Mr. Fish and Mr. Thornton as between Mr. Motley and Lord Clarendon. There would be no uncertainty in that case as to the intentions of the American Government, and no probability of another treaty falling to the ground. Mr. Thornton is a fair-minded man, and he has lived away from his own country too many years to be much under the influence of these British prejudices which were adverse to our interests during the Rebellion. We confidently anticipate that the English Government will consent to have the diplomatic part of the business, and afterwards the practical work of settling the Alabama claims, decided at Washington.

NAPOLEON'S NEW POLICY.

From the London Spectator.

The most consistent explanation offered of the Emperor's conduct is one which can be justified only by recalling the events of the *coup d'etat*. It is argued that the Emperor did then slaughter innocent people, that such slaughter consolidated his throne, and that he may, therefore, be prepared to allow, or even to provoke, insurrection, to be repressed by similar slaughter, in order once more to inspire a terror amid which he may relay the foundation of his power. That theory, we confess, does not satisfy us. It is very difficult, of course, to say what outrage should be deemed impossible to the moral nature of a man who did send thousands of political adversaries to the living death of Cayenne, and who, when securely seated, still kept them there for years; but we still believe this plot to be too cynical for the Emperor, to be as foreign to his disposition as it would, we think, be offensive to his judgment. That the Emperor, if driven to choose between suppression and abdication, would suppress—would, in plain words, destroy any needful number of lives rather than give up his place, we do not for a moment doubt; but that he should court an opportunity of destroying them is almost incredible, if only because he is no longer prepared to encounter the physical toil of the dictatorship which would follow, and is no longer actuated by ambition for himself alone. He now wants to seat his son, and a successful repetition of the 2d of December would do nothing towards seating him, would leave the child rather more exposed to the risk of revolt in the event of his father's death than he is now. Parisians are fickle in their way; but it is seventeen years since the great massacre occurred, and is it forgiven by Paris yet? or is the tradition of it among a new generation the first of the many impulses which are now driving them in heavy waves against the throne? Moreover, the very few facts known all point the other way—to a desire to crush insurrection by terror, not by blood; to let the Reds see, as on 26th October, that the Emperor is as ready as if they were an invading army. The Emperor's attitude on that day, the completeness of his preparations, and the clearness of his purpose to treat insurgents as if they were invaders, daunted men whose weakness is certainly not their care for their own lives. Moreover, the Emperor is, in many things, the most "concrete" of thinkers, is exquisitely alive to the sort of effect which an armed struggle in his capital would produce on the credit of France throughout Europe and the world, on his own prestige, and on the fortunes of the classes he has so sedulously assisted to enrich. Apart from the wickedness of the project, apart from the frightful magnitude of the stakes, which, in such a policy, would be at hazard, we cannot believe that this is the intention of a man over sixty, intent mainly on preparing a throne for an only son. The motive must be a different one from this, and we incline with many doubts to believe it to be one of a far less recondite and more ordinary kind.

The Emperor is at this moment engaged in a bargain—or call it a haggle—with his subjects, and wants to show them that he is bargaining on equal terms, that he is not to be compelled to accept an inadequate price, that his position is still so real and strong that even a majority elected by universal suffrage must regard him as a power to be conciliated. He wants, in vulgar parlance, to raise his market. The difficulty of the Third party—including, for the moment, in that word all moderates—it is not how to rule France, but how to curb Paris; and the Emperor, in his new policy, shows himself visibly doing that work for them. He has let the steed curvet in order to show how well he sits, and we are not "irreconcilable" enough to deny, and we question if any propertied Frenchman denies, that there is something of grandeur in his attitude. He is holding in the fiercest of steeds without apparently laying his hand upon the curb. If the Moderates cannot rein in Paris—and the split in the Left and the expected victory of the Impatients seems to show that they cannot—they must find an ally who can, and must pay him his price. "Behold that ally," says the Emperor. "Paris is visibly wroth, is ready for insurrection, and it cannot rise because it cannot lift off me." We believe that this attitude will very strongly impress the members of the majority. They have been dictating to the Emperor with a tacit threat if he would not yield they would retire, and leave him face to face with the Irreconcilables; and now the Emperor takes their weapon from their hands and says, "I, and I alone, am protecting you from men who, if let loose, will as soon destroy you as me." It is clearly useless for the Moderates to secure a constitutional *regime*, if the moment it is established it is to be torn down by a mad rush of workmen; and that it may be so torn down every Moderate in his heart is greatly afraid, knowing, as he does, that if it comes to a struggle, Respectability will not fight with its hands as Sanseulottism will. When one is in the arena, the man who holds the lion's cage in his keeping is formidable, be he never so bad a character. The more strained the situation, the more real and terrible the danger, the greater the value of the alliance; and this, we believe, the Emperor, with his profound knowledge of France and Frenchmen, has clearly seen.

THE DARIEN CANAL—GEN. GRANT'S SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

From the exhaustive review given in Monday's *Herald* of the various explorations made from time to time since the year 1500, by Spanish, English, French, and American exploring parties of the Isthmus of Darien, in view of a ship canal between the two oceans, we think the intelligent reader, whatever may have been his doubts before, has ceased to have a doubt of the feasibility of the grand project. We think, from the facts ascertained, that a ship canal of one half the length of the Suez Canal may be made from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the general level of the two oceans, and without a tunnel; that it may be completed within four years, and at a cost not exceeding one hundred millions of dollars. We think it not improbable that a route may be found which will reduce the cost to sixty millions.

At all events the enterprise, in being made a leading measure of General Grant's administration, may be made a great success under his official supervision; and, if so accomplished, it will be an achievement which in history will link his name with the great events of the nineteenth century, when all his achievements in war shall have passed into the realms of fable and tradition. In contemplating the work of the Suez Canal, now that it is finished and in successful operation, our only wonder is that it should have been held as an impracticable undertaking during all the centuries through which the commercial nations of Europe have been doubling the Cape of Good Hope to the Indies. We do not wonder, however, that our Government has heretofore regarded the proposed Darien Canal as a desirable but impossible thing; for within twenty years the same opinion in this country was almost universally entertained of the scheme for a railway from St. Louis to San Francisco. Before our late civil war, moreover, one hundred millions of money as an investment in anything was an amount too enormous and too awful to be thought of. But the war, in developing our financial capabilities, has reduced the matter of a hundred or five hundred millions to a mere bagatelle. Why, indeed, should we hesitate at anything now, when a railway company, for instance, operating upon a line of three or four hundred miles, can water its stock to the extent of twenty, thirty, or forty millions, and still keep running and watering too?

Seriously, however, as an investment this Darien Canal will eclipse the Suez Canal, as the Atlantic Ocean eclipses the Red Sea, and as the Pacific eclipses the Mediterranean. The Darien Canal will make New York, in fact, the commercial centre and settling house of the world. It will give us the central ship line to the western flank of our own continent and the eastern flank of Asia. It will develop the shipbuilding resources of Oregon and the fisheries of Alaska. It will establish our occupation of the West India Islands, Mexico, and Central America, and develop a trade in those regions surpassing that of Hindostan and the isles of the Indian Ocean. It will, in absorbing all the intermediate trade on the eastern side of the continent, bring the traffic of the mighty Amazon, by way of the Gulf Stream, around to an interchange with the Mississippi valley. It will build up cities on the Isthmus itself compared with which Tyre and Carthage, "whose merchants were princes," will dwindle into insignificance.

We are gratified that General Grant has entered heartily into the movement for the excavation of this Darien Canal. We believe that under his leadership the work can be done before his retirement from office, and we are sure that if done it will be the greatest and the most enduring achievement of his administration.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.

PETERSON & CARPENTER,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 914 CHESNUT Street,

8 5 fmwf PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE

Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE,

S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT

9 17 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

R. S. G. A. WRIGHT,

2 45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL, McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 5 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.

11 2 11 1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23, 1869.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 230 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, December 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to consider the financial condition of the Company and the expediency of disposing of its property by lease or otherwise

By order,

CHARLES WESTON, Jr.,

11 23 12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1869—Warrants registered to No. 54,500 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

JOSEPH N. PIERSOL,

11 25tf City Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 1 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.

Transfer Books will be closed November 20 and reopen December 6.

CHARLES P. HASTINGS,

11 10 tf Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtj10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wt J 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain. Office, FIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, $2,000 000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 93 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches, AMERICAN AND IMPORTED, Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES, In 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coi Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmw

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN, DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER, NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, 8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL, NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH STREET,

Has a well selected stock, at low prices, of WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, AND [11 3 wfmlm ROGERS' TRIPLE-PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, ETC

ISAAC K. STAUFFER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER, No. 148 N. SECOND St., cor. of Quarry.

An assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and PLATED WARE constantly on hand, suitable for Holiday Gifts. 11 24 wfm12trp

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 2 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, No. 144 N. EIGHTEENTH Street. Handsome New Residence,

With all modern improvements; finished throughout in superior manner. Immediate possession. Terms easy. Apply to SAMUEL D. ADAMS, 11 30 3t No. 3 DOCK Street.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE residence, with coach house, No. 1507 Spruce street. Furniture new and will be included, if wished. Apply to J. NORRIS ROBINSON, at Drexel & Co.'s, No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 11 4tf

FREDERICK SYLVESTER, REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 208 South FOURTH Street, 10 15 2w rp PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Wilmington and Reading Railroad, BEARING INTEREST At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,

PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 9 4 12 31 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES BONDS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. COUPONS CASHED.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 40 South THIRD Street, 6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO P. F. KELLY & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds, AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES, N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 t12 31

ELLIOTT & DUNN, BANKERS, NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest. Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK. BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.

Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. (12 2

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON G. J. HAMBRO & SON, London. B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris. And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit 1 2 tf Available Throughout Europe.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO., No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NOVEMBER COUPONS AND CITY WARRANTS 10 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CITY WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO., Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New. A Liberal Difference allowed. Compound Interest Notes Wanted. Interest Allowed on Deposits. COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 10 1 3m

P. S. PETERSON & CO., Stock and Exchange Brokers, NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET, Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26

FURS.

SABLE FURS, RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY

The subscriber having made the above articles SPECIALTY in his business, has prepared a large assortment in different styles at his Store,

No. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Established 44 years ago.

10 8 fw3mrp] JAMES REISHY.

510. 510. FURS, CHEAP and GOOD.

RUSSIAN, HUDSON BAY, MINK, SABLE, OF THE DARKEST SHADES AND OF THE FINEST QUALITIES, ROYAL ERMINE, DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, ASTRACHAN, ETC.

All these FURS have been lately imported by us, and are of our well reputed workmanship; and we are selling them at prices to suit the times, at our new and light store, No. 510 ARCH Street, between Fifth and Sixth, south side. Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. No business done on Saturdays.

JOSEPH ROSENBAUM & CO., No. 510 ARCH STREET, 11 5 fmw13t PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETINGS. M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN, No. 509 CHESNUT STREET, Importers and Retailers of CARPETINGS Of every description. FALL IMPORTATIONS.

NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE, CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE, In original and exclusive patterns.

1000 PIECES BRUSSELS, Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us.

1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES, All the newest styles.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN'S CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE, No. 509 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, 9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

NEW CARPETS.

AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS AND INGRAINS, Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc. LEEDOM & SHAW, No. 910 ARCH STREET, 9 22 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

RUFUS ADAMS ELOCUTIONIST, No. 1104 GIRARD STREET, (Between Chesnut and Market streets.) 11 5fmw15t

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

WILTBERGER'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS Are warranted equal to any made.

VANILLA, ORANGE, LEMON, CLOVES, ROSE, NUTMEG, PINEAPPLE, BITTER ALMONDS, CINNAMON.

Prepared at A. Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 253 North SECOND Street. Depot for BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE, the best article made for Bluing clothes. 11 8 mwf2mrp

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS AND Drawing Materials Of all kinds. CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION. JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., 9 22wfmtf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wfmd

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

Kiss All Around.

This is the expedient which Mrs. Margaret C. Anderson was in the habit of resorting to, for the purpose of quieting the unholy men who were wont to visit her room in a drunken and disorderly condition. Her case exemplifies the truth of the proverbial hardship of letting lodgings, and filling one's house with people who came from no one knows where, and do no one knows what, until their precedents and actions are read about some unexpected moment in police newspapers. Take my word for it, if I could scrape enough money together to rent a small house and live in very humble style, but in such a way as that my house shall be my castle, no airy visions of brownstone splendor should ever seduce me into the mistake of letting lodgings. A brown-stone front, indeed! How much content and peace of mind and humble enjoyment are sacrificed to that factitious gratification! A contented mind is a continual feast. Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith. True; and a tiny little cottage in one of the New York suburbs, where you and your family can be "all alone by yourselves," is infinitely preferable to the floors and *appartements* where even a small kitten is unswingable, and the cost of enjoying the modern conveniences runs away with nearly all of one's salary, and leaves but small dribblings of pin money. I don't know whether or not it was infatuation with brownstone buncombe that induced Dr. Knight, of West Twenty-second street, to rent a part of his house to Mrs. Anderson, or not; but be this as it may, she very soon began to exercise privileges as a lodger which pointed her out as a woman of excessively liberal tastes. According to the affidavits hitherto presented, she and her friends were accustomed to coming home at all hours of the night and morning, chasing each other around the halls and passage-ways, indulging in strong language and mixed drinks, and, finally, when a quarrel seemed imminent, avoiding such a termination by a timely kiss all around. During the course of these saturnalias Dr. and Mrs. Knight had their lives threatened with knives, and were partially suffocated with chloroform. The result has been to create a prejudice against lodgers in the Doctor's mind. Some of the vilenesses said to have been witnessed at the second story front window are too bad to be more than alluded to, and such as no amount of prompt pay upon the lodgers' part would render tolerable.

The Y. M. C. A.

Next Monday evening the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association is to be formally opened. A "private view" has already been given of it, and proves it to be an institution very well worth any young man's while to be connected with. *Apropos* of this fact I might say that the young man from the country in New York is popularly supposed by the serious and suburban world to be in a "parlous way." He is bullied by his employer at business and badgered by his landlady at home. Under the curb of a pitiless task-master he has to swallow a good deal of righteous indignation at his office or counting-room, and under the almost despotic rule of mine hostess he is obliged to ingurgitate unlimited quantities of hash, otherwise "boarding-house poultice," at the public table. He is the sharper's victim, and the strange woman marks him for her own. The restaurant, the drinking saloon, the bowling alley, the billiard table, all spread their lures along the downward path that invites him; and, like the velocipede, he finds it impossible to go up hill, and must go down. The figurantes of the footlights cause him to despise the platitudes of the pulpit, and he wanders on from wickedness to wickedness until life becomes for him a hell on earth, and if not a gambling-hell so much the better. This is the common picture of the young man from the country, regarding whom the bloom swept from the grape and the down from the peach are similes just a little trite. He comes hither done up in bashfulness and blushes, like plated silver done up in pink cotton; but by-and-by the plate wears off and betrays the latent brass beneath. If your much-talked-of country innocence becomes corrupted, it is because he is ready to be corrupted, and rather likes the process. I do not wish to be construed, however, into intimating anything against the saving and restraining character of the Y. M. C. A. The new building evidences that the association has the good of young men at heart. The dues and fees amount to only five dollars per year, or ten cents per week. There are rooms for the body and rooms for the soul; rooms to bathe in and rooms for religious exercises, rooms for music and rooms for reading. The library is capacious enough to contain twenty thousand volumes, and there is a large concert-room capable of seating fifteen hundred people. The value of the land has greatly increased since it was first purchased at a cost of over $140,000, and the cost of the building was $345,000 more. The expenses are defrayed to within $50,000.

The Slaviansky Troupe

has made its appearance at Steinway Hall, led by Mr. Dimintri Agreneff Slaviansky. The members were richly attired in Russian costume, and this contributed not a little to the favor with which they were listened to. Solos and duets were sung. The first solo was by Miss Nadejida Lewitzkaja, who has a rich contralto voice, and proved her familiarity with all the intricacies of Russian composition. Mr. Slaviansky, another solo-singer, brings with him a voice sweet enough to have been born and nurtured in a warmer clime than that of Russia. As a concert proper—depending alone on the merit of the voices—the entertainment would not perhaps have been either a pecuniary or artistic success, but as a medley in which rich clothes and picturesque action held a prominent place, it promises to become a feature in our winter amusements.

Suburban Travel.

A nice way passengers and car conductors have of settling their difficulties now in Hudson City. It is only lately that that place has risen to the dignity and importance of a metropolis, and of course it aspires to have all the modern improvements, crimes, and casualties among the rest. A day or two ago a Hudson River car was proceeding to Jersey City, when a man named Lee, accompanied by his wife and several children, entered, and offered one employe's pass for the party. The man had formerly been in the employ of the company, and handed the pass to the conductor with that free and easy nod which means "all right." The conductor, however, who was a mild, sickly, meek man, thought it was all wrong, and claimed the usual fare, whereupon Lee got out of the car, and hurled at him a stone, which struck him on the temple, and almost stunned him, while Mrs. Lee and the little Lees rushed upon the poor man, scratched his face, tore his clothes, and left him half dead. A pretty picture of suburban travel—ain't it? ALI BABA.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—St. Andrew's Day (yesterday) was celebrated by the Scottish residents of this city with much earnestness and interest. The St. Andrew's Society partook of their one hundred and twenty-second annual dinner, and an unusually large number of members were present. The dining-room was gayly decorated with the American colors, and at the back of the President's seat was a large portrait of St. Andrew bearing his cross. Near to this was the Scotch emblem—the thistle—beneath which was placed the motto, "*Nemo Me Impune Lacessset.*" (No one shall tread on me with impunity). Charles Macalester, Esq., presided. The regular toasts were drunk and songs sung.

—The iron-clad ram Atlanta, that was seized while fitting out at the yard of Neafie & Levy, on suspicion of being intended for the use of the Cuban revolutionists, was released about a week since, and is now preparing for sea.

—The Survey Department of the city have been authorized to make a survey and prepare plans of the old city of Philadelphia, showing the accurate lines of streets, with the proper dimensions between them, and also to fix the curb lines and the grade elevations at each street intersection.

—The District Court yesterday appointed the following gentlemen Controllers of Public Schools:—James Freeborn, Ninth Section; Robert W. Downing, Fourteenth Section; John McAvoy, Seventeenth Section; James Milligan, Jr., Nineteenth Section.

—The fifteenth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated last evening in the Academy of Music. The exercises were opened with singing and the reading of the Scriptures. Prayer was offered by Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., and the annual report was read by the President, Peter B. Simons, Esq.

—Last night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the umbrella frame manufactory of Messrs. Rourne & Conaway, on the south side of Vine street, below Tenth, caused by the overheating of the flue attached to the furnace, which set fire to the wood work. The flames were not extinguished before several hundred dollars' damage had been done. The machinery also suffered.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 122¼.

—The Red River insurgents organized a provisional government Nov. 16.

—A female suffrage bill passed the Wyoming Council yesterday almost unanimously.

—The Board of Public Charities will meet in Harrisburg this morning for the purpose of organizing.

—The elections in Texas and Mississippi are progressing quietly.

—The annual session of the National Council of the Union League of America will commence in New York on December 8, at noon.

—The worst is feared by the friends and physicians of Mr. Richardson, who was shot in the New York *Tribune* office. He was married last evening to Mrs. McFarland.

—The internal revenue receipts during November amounted to $13,145,570, as against $9,640,000 for the corresponding period of last year. So much for honest collection.

—A gentleman who was knocked down and robbed in Peabody, Mass., on Friday night, has since died of his injuries. Two men, suspected of being his assailants, have been arrested.

—William H. Gaylord, treasurer of the Avondale relief fund, up to the 27th ult. had received $95,200.

—In the Alabama House of Assembly yesterday, a bill was referred, making it compulsory on grand jurymen to swear that they have never belonged to the Ku-Klux.

—A meeting convened in San Francisco last evening, for the purpose of reorganizing the Democratic party, was characterized by much strong discussion, and eventually broke up leaving matters as they were.

—The charge of manslaughter against Kane, the switchman on the Western Pacific Railroad, through whose ignorance and negligence the fearful slaughter at Alameda occurred, has been dismissed, and the man discharged.

—An opinion has been given by the corporation attorney of Washington, in the mixed school case in that city, to the effect that, under the circumstances, the colored child about whom the difficulty arose has a right to admission.

—According to a special despatch to a New York evening paper, the Ways and Means Committee yesterday agreed to reduce the tariff to the extent of $20,000,000, putting down the duty on coffee and tea, and enlarging the free list.

—To-day the annual convention of the National Board of Trade will commence in Richmond, Va. A number of distinguished persons will attend it, and a warm welcome is to be extended to all the delegates by the people of the city.

Foreign Affairs.

—A stormy debate occurred in the French Corps Legislatif yesterday over a series of interpellations submitted by the Opposition.

—The London *Times* considers that the annexation of St. Domingo to the United States would be a benefit not only to the parties concerned, but to Europe and the world.

—Another rising in Ireland is anticipated by the English Government, which is considering the suspension of the habeas corpus. Extreme measures, it is said, will be apopted.

—Intelligence from Paraguay, by way of Lisbon, is to the effect that the main Brazilian army were unable to advance against Lopez for want of provisions; the men were living on horseflesh.

—A collection of Mr. Disraeli's speeches, from the first one, in which he failed, yet predicted his future success, down to his latest delivery is in preparation. It will be published in a popular form, under the editorship of Mr. J. F. Bulley.

—Miracle literature, if we may so call it, is about to busy itself (of course at Rome) on a charming incident. A recaptured runaway convict is about to be tried for evasion. His defense is that, having prayed to the Virgin, she sent an angel, by whom he was conducted out of the prison, and that the turnkeys are not to blame! It is supposed he will be acquitted, as conviction would be to deny miracles, the mediatory power of the Virgin, and the efficacy of prayer. We shall probably have an illustrated pamphlet on the matter.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....7 05 | MOON RISES.....4 28
SUN SETS.....4 34 | HIGH WATER.....1 50

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Smidt	Bremen	New York	Nov. 4
Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 13
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 18
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 20
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York, via Bos.	Nov. 20
Holsatia	Havre	New York	Nov. 20
Atalanta	London	New York	Nov. 20
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Nov. 21
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Nov. 23
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 24
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 24

FOR EUROPE.

Ohio	Baltimore	Bremen	Dec. 1
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 1
Java	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 1
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 1
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 2
Union	New York	Bremen	Dec. 2
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Dec. 14
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 18

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 2
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Dec. 2
Columbia	New York	Havana	Dec. 2
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Dec. 4
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 4
Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 4
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Schr Mary E. Smith, Smith, Wilmington, N. C., S. Lathbury & Bo.
Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, Warren, R. I., Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Ephraim and Anna, Green, Boston, do.
Schr Transit, Rackett, Providence, do.
Schr J. S. Welden, Crowell, Providence, do.
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, Newport, do.
Schr Brandywine, Adams, East Greenwich, do.
Schr O. P. Binns, Higbee, Lynchburg, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Ross, New Haven, do.
Schr S. B. Franklin, Mull, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Village Queen, Conkling, Providence, do.
Schr S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, Boston, do.
Schr Ald. Smith, Fall River, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Jos. Maxfield, May, Milton, do.
Schr Addie P. Simpson, Simpson, Nahant, do.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, Boston, do.
Schr Sarah J. Bright, Stephens, Fall River, do.
Schr Cora, Seaman, New Haven, do.
Schr Northern Light, Ireland, Fall River, do.
Schr M. Reinhart, Hand, Boston, do.
Schr John Walker, Davis, Providence, do.
Schr Cerro Gordo, Pearson, New London, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Eliza McLaughlin, Hibbert, 5 days from Providence, in ballast to captain.
Steamship Tonawanda, Wakely, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—D. G. Rulon, J. L. Tomlinson, Mrs. E. Moran, G. W. Jordan, Jos. Munion, Thomas Fortan, T. C. Bell, W. Holmes.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co. Passed in the bay, barques Bessie Rogers, from Dublin, in ballast; Louisa, from New York; brig Etta M. Tucker, from do.; and schr Bertha Souder, from Windsor, N. S.
Barque Bessie Harris, Allen, 33 days from Liverpool with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons—vessel to D. S. Stetson & Co. Put back twice through stress of weather. Towed up by the Lioness. Comes the northern passage, and up to Cape Race had brisk northerly breezes, with smooth sea and pleasant weather. From the Banks westward have had strong westerly winds and gales, and on the 25th Nov., lat. 39 20, long. 68 30, encountered a hurricane, veering from S. to N. NW., and blowing with the utmost fury, the sea much confused and washing the ship like a half-tide rock. At its commencement endeavored to carry a little sail to keep out of the stream, but had it all blown away, together with half a suit of sails from the gaskets. Sustained no further damage than loss of sails and wrenching tiller from the rudder head.
N. G. brig Max, Knochel, 60 days from Newcastle, Eng., with mdse. to order—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig H. O. Brooks, Briggs, 10 days from St. Mary's, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.
Br. brig Hunter, Wilson, — days from Sombrero, with guano to E. H. Atwood & Co.
Schr M. A. McGahan, Call, 5 days from Providence.
Schr Clara Smith, Smith, 10 days from Vinalhaven, with granite to Barker Bros.
Schr James A. Parsons, Clark, 10 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, 4 days from James river, in ballast to Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborow, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr E. Simpkison, Wilmmore, from Allyn's Point.
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, from Lynn.
Schr John Stroup, Crawford, from Boston.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd, from Boston.
Schr M. H. Westcott, Gamble, from Bridgeton.
Canal boat E. L. Anthony, Penfield, from Oswego, with barley to G. Jamison.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of November, 1869, as compared with the same period in 1868:—

	1869.			1868.		
	For.	Coast.	Total.	For.	Coast.	Tot.
Ships	5	..	5	3	..	3
Steamships	2	..	2	3	..	3
Barques	22	1	23	10	2	12
Brigs	9	10	19	16	22	38
Schooners	11	993	1004	9	981	990
Sloops	..	579	579	..	473	473
Steamers	..	314	314	..	373	373
Barges	..	1392	1392	..	1396	1396
Boats	..	932	932	..	1432	1432
Total	49	4190	4239	40	4650	4690

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Dec. 1.—Two boats left here this morning, as follows:—
Pinola, with lumber, for New York.
Dodge Mills, with lumber, for Burlington, N. J.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 30.—Nine barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
Frank Sheldon, with hay, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 30.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—
J. H. Davis; Wm. Norman; A. G. Myrick; H. S. Armstrong; A. McKever; Milo Hopkins; Hope; W. M. Rice; A. H. Griswold; J. E. Dunham; Harvest Moon; Estella; and Cascadilla, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 1.—The barges Oliver Brown; D. B. Deland; W. H. Harden; Our Flag; Chauncey Brostock; Bell Daniels; Henry Palmer; R. E. Sillman; S. D. Thompson; and Sister to the Six Brothers, all with coal for New York, left last night. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Dorette, Schulker, cleared at New York 29th ult., for Bremen via Philadelphia.
Barque Minnie Cameron, Graham, hence for Cork, was spoken 26th ult. lat. 42 06, long. 63 42.
Barque Wm. Van Name, Craig, sailed from Marseilles 15th ult., for New York.
Schr P. Lunt, Lunt, from Red Beach for Philadelphia, at Salem 26th ult.
Schr Maggie P. Smith, Grace, hence, at Salem 27th ult.
Schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, hence, at Salem 28th ult.
Schrs Clara, Mullen, from Boston; Star, Crowell, from do.; Peri, Robinson, from Providence; S. P. Phillips, Wilson, from do.; and Vulcan, Hall, from do., all for Philadelphia, at New York 27th ult.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Young, hence, at Greenport, L. I., 26th ult.
Schr Alice G. Grace, hence for Boston, before reported ashore, has been got off, and is at Edgartown discharging.
Schr D. L. Sturges, Taylor, hence, at Richmond 29th ult.
Schrs W. A. Dennis, Lake, for Philadelphia, at Fall M. A. Coombs, Coombs, for Philadelphia or Baltimore, sailed from Providence 28th ult.
Schrs R. G. Whilden, Fennimore; J. S. Welden, Crowell; and Sarah Clark, Griffin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 27th ult.
Schr "Baley," hence, at Key West 22d ult.
Schrs R. H. Shannon, Dilks, and A. S. Cannon, Cobb, for Providence; R. K. Vaughan, Grisley, and A. S. Brown, Fish, for Boston; Joseph Hay, Hathaway, for Cohasset, all from Philadelphia, at New York 26th ult.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Valletta, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,

Importers of

BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17 5 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 546 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof: Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.
4 22tf

GRAVEL ROOFS REPAIRED AND WARranted for five years, at half the price others charge. Tin roofs repaired and painted at one cent per square foot. Old shingle roofs covered with ready roofing, at small cost. Keystone Roofing Company, No. 411 VINE Street. Call and see. 11 8 1m

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp6

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER

D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.

AND

RO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN A. COPE.

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 10, 1869.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of the charter

Premiums received from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$943,795 34	
On Fire Risks	161,905 95	
		$1,105,701 29
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1868		460,634 02
		$1,566,335 31
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869:		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$914,316 29	
On Fire Risks	149,629 70	
		$1,063,945 99
Interest during the same period—		
Salvages, etc		115,027 65
		$1,178,973 64
Losses, Expenses, etc., during the year as above:—		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$418,100 29	
Fire Losses	94,244 81	
Return Premiums	49,626 10	
Re-Insurances	41,277 84	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc	64,687 15	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal taxes	52,380 64	
Expenses	23,927 08	
		$744,254 01
		$434,619 63

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan; ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,500 Par.	Market value, $1,325,270 00 Cost, $1,218,622 37.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700 75
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest and other debts due to the Company	65,037 95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of sundry Corporations, $4306. Estimated value	2,740 20
	Cash in Bank	$168,318 88
	Cash in Drawer	972 26
		169,291 14
		$1,892,100 04

PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT, on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1869, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1865, be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the Charter all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. M'Farland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer M'Ilvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. R. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, "
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, "
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.

JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL.....$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS.....1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS.....1,193,843 43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 15

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF

NORTH AMERICA,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

(MARINE),

INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital.....$500,000
Assets July 1, 1869, $2,593,022 10

This Company is now prepared to issue Certificates of Insurance, payable in London, at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

CHARLES PLATT,

11 1 mwf t12 3 1rp VICE-PRESIDENT.

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary.	E. H. Worne.

Organized April, 1868. 778 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $3,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID:

OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$300,000 00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $313,279 52.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. R. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1869.

PROSCRIPTION IN THE SOUTH.

A large portion of the American people cordially endorse the sentiments contained in Greeley's appeal to General Butler against continued proscription for participation in the Rebellion, which was recently published in The Telegraph. The work of reconstruction is now nearly completed; the freedmen have been converted into citizens in all the States which formally seceded, and they will gain the right of suffrage in the whole Union as soon as the fifteenth amendment is ratified; no organized opposition to the national authority is manifested in any quarter; the Rebel swords have been turned into ploughshares and the Rebel spears into pruning-hooks; and as a fitting sequel to the triumphs of peace already effected, the political rights of the late enemies of the Union should be restored at the earliest possible moment. If the policy pursued by the nation since the surrender at Appomattox, in reference to the Rebel armies and Rebel property owners, is not a grevious error, it is unwise to withhold this additional display of magnanimity. No good can arise from a perpetuation of the bitter memories of the war. The one thing essential, a fortification of the Union against new assaults of treason, is practically accomplished; and this great end being gained, it is impolitic to place any considerable portion of America under a ban for their past actions. The doctrine of universal amnesty and universal suffrage has many enthusiastic advocates, and if, as is confidently believed, the negroes are about to secure the universal recognition of their political rights, it is proper that their old masters too should have a legal voice in the decision of the political questions which deeply affect their present and future welfare. In Tennessee, where the proscriptive system has prevailed up to this time, it has accomplished no permanent good, even in a partisan point of view, for the worst of Rebels could not form a less reliable Republican organization than that which inflicted upon the nation Andy Johnson, Senator Fowler, Emerson Etheridge, and Governer Senter. In the future, as in the past, the men who participated actively and prominently in the Rebellion will exercise a deep influence upon the political action of the communities in which they reside. If the Republican party, as a party, continue to ostracize them, they will inevitably antagonize it, as a body, and the resultant loss or damage will be far greater than any advantage that would accrue from their exclusion from the polls and the right to hold office. But aside from these considerations, their deep interest in the future welfare of the South, arising from their ownership of a large portion of the soil, renders their active and personal co-operation in matters relating to local government essential to the general welfare. Whatever may have been their errors or their crimes, they acted under the impulse of what they believed to be patriotic motives, and thousands would now vote and legislate according to the best lights they could obtain. It cannot be doubted that their aid would hasten the recuperation of the South, and that war-devastated region should receive all the help that any portion of her own citizens can give. It has still very perplexing problems to solve, and all of its best talent is needed to promote in the highest degree, its future welfare.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

A delegation of Jews waited upon the President yesterday with a request that he would use his influence, through Minister Curtin, in behalf of the Jews of Russia, who are now being subjected to a cruel persecution. The answer of the President was frank and to the point. He said that it was too late in this day of enlightenment to persecute any race, color, or religion, and he promised to aid in procuring more humane treatment for the people of the Hebrew race in Ruisia by interceding for them with the Czar. President Grant's language was a little remarkable, considering his position, and it has created considerable commotion among the foreign diplomatists at Washington, who conceive it to be an indication that our Government in the future intends to adopt a policy of interference in the affairs of other nations for the protection of the oppressed and for the propagation of republicanism. The President's words, however, will not bear any such interpretation; he merely said plainly what he honestly thought, and there is no probability that he will attempt to interfere in this matter except in a perfectly proper and dignified manner.

Although the despatches from Washington speak of an Imperial ukase against the Russian Jews, there is reason to believe that the present persecution is due to the revival by subordinates of an ancient law of the empire against them, and that it is without the sanction of the Czar. The cordial and friendly feeling that has always prevailed between the United States and Russia will give President Grant's request in a matter of this kind more weight than if it came from any of the monarchs of Europe. It is a perfectly proper request to make, and it is to be hoped that it will succeed in accomplishing the desired object. During the last Presidential campaign General Grant was bitterly assailed because of a military order directed against certain Jewish traders, and many persons of the Hebrew race were foolish enough to vote for the Democratic candidate in consequence. They can now see what Grant's real sentiments are with regard to them and their religion, and how free he is from any of the narrow-mindedness and bigotry that they would attribute to him.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

An effort will be made during the present week to secure the release of the gunboats which have been constructed in New York for the use of the Spanish Government, and a legal controversy of national interest is likely to arise from this procedure. The pretext on which they were originally seized may prove untenable. The Peruvian Minister asserted that he feared they might be employed to wage war against his Government, but as active hostilities between Spain and Peru ceased many months ago, and as Spain is probably willing to give the most decisive assurance that the gunboats will not be used against Peru, their discharge can scarcely be successfully resisted if new grounds for their detention are not presented. Fortunately an amendment of our neutrality laws which was made in 1817 will apparently forbid the departure of the gunboats during the continuance of the Cuban insurrection, even if the Peruvian pretext is overruled. Half a century ago, when the South American republics were striving to gain their independence, Spain was exceedingly anxious that the United States should abstain from every form of interference in her wars with her refractory colonies, and at her instance Congress passed a law forbidding the fitting out or arming of any vessel in our ports which was intended "to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign prince or State, or *of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace.*" This law has a direct application to the matter at issue. We are certainly at peace with the insurgents, and the force of the enactment can only be broken by a denial that they constitute, in a legal sense, a colony, district, or people. The law manifestly forbids us from permitting the Cubans to fit out cruisers in our ports against Spain, and it is alleged that it is equally potent in prohibiting Spain from fitting out gunboats in our ports to cruise against the Cubans. The question will probably arise, however, whether the insurgents can have any status in our courts, or any valid claim to be considered a colony, district, or people, in advance of the formal concession of belligerent rights; and it is not unlikely that, even while this discussion is pending, Congress may give to Cespedes and his compatriots the recognition they have so long sought in vain. Under these circumstances, there is comparatively little danger that the American people will be humiliated by an acknowledgment that Spain can forge weapons on our soil to perpetuate her tyrannical rule over a contiguous island.

The London *Times* has espoused the cause of Denmark in the matter of the St. Thomas cession, and not only urges the United States to complete the bargain, but expresses the expectation that the purchase treaty will be ratified by the Senate. "The Americans," says the *Times*, "can lose but little, while they might gain a great deal." This is all very true. The only thing we should lose would be a trifle of ten millions of dollars, which is certainly a mere bagatelle by the side of our national debt; while we should gain a first-class assortment of volcanoes, earthquakes, and tidal waves, which are certainly very handy things to have on hand in these dull, piping times of peace.

The Irreconcilables showed their hand at the first meeting of the Corps Legislatif yesterday. Impertinent questions were put to the Government concerning the postponement of the time for the meeting of the Legislative Body, and other embarrassing points, Deputy Raspail even going so far as to demand the impeachment of the Ministers. Great excitement was produced by the introduction of these measures, and the session is described as being a stormy one. It is very evident that something more substantial than mere promises on the part of the Emperor will be required to satisfy the demands of the French people, in their present temper.

Wyoming Territory, as is the case with all frontier countries, contains a large surplus male population. Women are therefore in great demand, to serve in the capacity of wives, mothers, etc., and to induce a large immigration of the sex the council has passed a bill conceding to them the privilege of the elective franchise. If the other branch of the Territorial Legislature should concur in this action, the statesmen of Wyoming can flatter themselves that they have done a good thing in the interests of population.

All the Old Ladies in the country are in a flutter at the announcement that the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives have agreed to recommend the reduction of the tariff on tea to twenty cents per pound. But they are still indignant at the announcement that such a vile bean as the coffee is to be taxed but one-fifth that amount. If the rates were reversed, the old ladies would be better pleased.

It was a tight squeeze in Minnesota, but the Republican State ticket did contrive to stand the pressure, and the indications are that there will be a majority of over two thousand, which is enough for all practical purposes at present, although rather meagre for future speculations.

Startling News reaches us from Havana, which city, we learn, is greatly excited over the fact that the Government of the United States has caused the Spanish gunboats in New York harbor to be disabled, in order to prevent their sailing. Evidently the Habanese are prepared for anything.

A MEDAL IN COMMEMORATION OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The officers of the United States Mint, being public-spirited gentlemen and deeply interested in everything connected with the development of the resources of our great West, have designed and struck a most beautiful medal commemorative of the opening of the great national highway, the Pacific Railway. The idea was first suggested in May last, and William Barber, Esq., the engraver of the Mint, was at once instructed by Governor Pollock as to the plan and general features of the medal. Work was immediately commenced, and about two weeks since the die was finished. Since then a number of the medals have been struck in silver and bronze, and one in gold. This one is encased in a crimson velvet cover, and is intended as a testimonial from the officers of the Mint to the President of the United States. The following description of the medal, including the devices thereon, will give the reader some idea of the exquisite skill employed in getting the affair up.

The medal intended for General Grant measures nearly two inches in diameter. On the obverse is a most artistically executed raised bust of the President, and it is a most excellent likeness. Forming a circle over the head of the President are the words:

PRESIDENCY OF U. S. GRANT.

Immediately beneath is the following:—

THE OCEANS UNITED
BY THE PACIFIC RAILWAY,
May 10, 1869.

The reverse exhibits, in as great fulness of detail as the small space of a medal would permit, the most striking characteristic of the road, its binding together with iron bands the two great oceans of the world, the Pacific and Atlantic, on the right and left of the medal, and by a few masterly touches presenting the most noticeable features of the great internal plateau which the road traverses. This great plateau, elevated several thousand feet above the sea-level, is traversed by a few mountain ranges, presenting detached peaks rising many thousand feet above the plateau, wholly different from the comparatively tame and level-topped ranges of the Atlantic slopes. The peaks constitute the most prominent feature in the medal, and on a nearer foreground to the left is a rough column of rock, exhibiting the characteristic horizontal stratification, and remaining as a monument of the huge deposits of rock which once covered the whole great interior plain, but which the waters have gradually washed away to a lower level, leaving a few castellated columns which resist decrepitation. The train of cars passing around these elevations, on the elevated plateau, occupies the middle ground of the medal, while the more immediate foreground presents a well-executed representation of the great canon system, a series of troughs often cut down thousands of feet in depth, and with vertical walls of rock, at the bottom of which the streams flow. By way of remark we may add that the Great Canon of the Colorado, or rather the series of canons, is some nine hundred miles in length, and is perhaps the most striking topographical feature of the North American continent, as distinguishing it from all the other continents of the globe.

In a scroll over the picture we have described are the words:—

"EVERY MOUNTAIN SHALL BE MADE LOW."

"Underneath is the following:—

"*Medal Series of the U. S. Mint,*
"JAMES POLLOCK, Director."

The silver and bronze copies of this medal are now being struck, and are for sale at the Mint. The bronze medal will be sold at $1·25.

A noteworthy fact in connection with this matter is that ex-Gov. Pollock, when a member of Congress, twenty-one years ago, gave the feasibility of a railroad from ocean to ocean his official attention, and was the chairman of the first Congressional committee ever formed on this subject.

ANOTHER POST OFFICE IMPROVEMENT.

General Bingham is indefatigable in his efforts to bring the Philadelphia Post Office up to the highest state of efficiency, and to make it a model of its kind. His latest improvement is an extension of the hours for the transaction of money-order business. A few days ago General Bingham notified the Post Office Department that he proposed to keep open the money-order department of the Philadelphia Post Office on Wednesdays and Saturdays until 9 P. M., in order that the laboring classes might avail themselves of its facilities without inconvenience. The Postmaster-General has approved of this change, which will go into operation to-day. This arrangement will be appreciated by all classes of the community, and it will undoubtedly have the effect of making money orders more popular than ever. General Bingham is entitled to the thanks of the community for this and other important improvements he has introduced, as well as for the very efficient manner in which he has managed the Post Office in this city with a view to the convenience of our citizens. It is not often that a public officer gives such entire satisfaction as General Bingham has done, and he is undoubtedly the most efficient and capable Postmaster that Philadelphia has ever had.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ TO COUNTERACT an opinion prevalent among some who have not tried us, that, because we are on Chesnut street and deal only in a class of clothing finer than ordinary Ready-made garments, our prices must be enormously high, we here publish a

LIST OF PRICES.

Light Weight Overcoats from $9 to $25.		Business Suits. Chesterfields	$12·50
Black Beaver Overcoats $16, 18, 20, 25, 35.		Pants	5·00
Chinchilla Overcoats, all colors, $20, 22, 25 28, 35.		Vests	2·50
Heavy Petersham Overcoats, $16, 20.		Whole suit	20·00
Youths' Overcoats from $7 to 25.		And all grades from $20 to 60.	
Child's Overcoats from $4·50 to 25.		Handsome Dress Suits. All black	$25 to 65
Garibaldi Suit from $5 to 20.		Fine Tricot	33 to 45
Prince Imperial Suit from $6 to 25.		Swallow-Tail Dress Coats. Black Cloth	$16 to 40
Bismark Suit from $6 to 20.		Blue Cloth	25 to 35
And twenty other styles Gents' Wrappers, $5 to 35.		Boys' Jacket	4·50
		Boys' Pants	3·50
		Whole suit	$8·00
		And all grades up to	$20
		Metropolitan Suits from $10 to 28.	
		Youths' Chesterfields from $10 to 20.	

The list embraces only a small portion of our stock, but gives an idea of what buyers can do, and demonstrates that

THE VERY FINEST STYLES,
THE VERY FINEST QUALITIES,
THE VERY FINEST MAKES
OF
GENTS', YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S
READY-MADE CLOTHING
can be sold and are being sold by us
VERY MUCH
CHEAPER
THAN PEOPLE THINK.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
Chesnut Street Clothing Establishment, Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut street. 10 26

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec 1,
Subject—"The Question of Caste."
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
REV. ROBERT COLLYER, D. D.,
Subject—"Clear Grit."
Dec. 7—MARK TWAIN.
Dec. 9—DECORDOVA.
Dec. 16—WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Admission ..... 50 cents
Reserved seats ..... 75 cents
Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at GOULD'S Piano Warerooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the evening of the Lecture.
Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8.
Orchestral Prelude at 7½ o'clock. 11 30tf

☞ PROFESSOR BLOT will commence a Course of LECTURES ON COOKERY, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 11 A. M., in the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
Terms for the Course of Seven Lectures, $4.
Single Lecture, 75c. Tickets at the hall. 11 30 tf

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—During the season of Advent, service every Wednesday night at 7½ o'clock. Choral service. Seats free. This evening "The Historic Church," by the Rev. W. H. H. STEWART, LL. D.

☞ FESTIVAL AT LUTHERBAUM CHURCH, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets, THURSDAY EVENING, December 2. Tickets, 50 cents, refreshments included. 12 1 2t*

☞ A REUNION MEETING OF THE PRESbyterians of Philadelphia will be held in the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. 11 30 2t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 Chesnut street, corner Seventh.
BOOK KEEPING in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, plain and ornamental.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, Business Forms, Commercial Law, etc.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Students separately instructed, and received at any time.
Send for Circular. 11 30 6t

CLOTHING.

CONSIDERABLE CHANCE

FOR

Choosing Choice Clothes!

CLOTHING, the choicest by far in town!
Prices of Clothing all marked down.
Clothes for the coldest winter day;
Plenty to choose from—little to pay.

CLOTHES in the highest style of art;
Clothing perfect in every part;
Clothing in which each man and lad
Can be happily, cheaply, and warmly clad.

CLOTHES of which nobody need be afraid,
Made to order, or ready-made;
Waiting your pleasure, in mammoth piles;
Every description of choicest styles.

CLOTHING ready to put right on;
Clothing for every father and son.
Clothing that ROCKHILL & WILSON make,
Fast as the public come and take.

COME! CHOOSE CHOICE, CHEAP CLOTHES!

OF THE CELEBRATED CUT

OF THE

Great Brown Hall

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS,

No. 900 ARCH ST. PHILADELPHIA,

Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

We are now opening the finest stock of KITCHEN FURNISHING HARDWARE in this city, and are prepared to supply *all* kinds of WOODEN WARE, IRON WARE, TIN WARE, JAPANNED WARE, BASKETS, and BRITANNIA TEA SETS at moderate prices, saving time, trouble, and money to persons who want to furnish a house.

We have added to our assortment an elegant selection of SILVER-PLATED WARE, from the Factory of the celebrated MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY.

GRIFFITH & PAGE,
No. 1004 ARCH STREET,
12 1 wfm11t PHILADELPHIA.

ART GALLERIES.

C. F. HASELTINE'S

Galleries of the Arts,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

Christmas Presents.

ENGLISH WATER COLORS,
From 25 cents to $40 per box.
PICTURES AND FRAMES
Of every description, and every price,
REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS. 11 10rp

THE VATICAN,

No. 1010 CHESNUT Street,

Statuary, Bronzes, and Vases,

CHOICE GEMS OF ART,

And articles of taste for the adornment of parlor, library, hall, and boudoir, and for Bridal and Christmas Gifts.
Articles at all prices, from ONE DOLLAR to ONE HUNDRED EACH.
Spacious show rooms up stairs. 12 1 wfm10trp

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 10

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE MEN'S BRANCH OF A Wholesale Boot and Shoe Factory, worth $35,000 per annum of good trade. Rent low; best location. Address "STOKES," Telegraph Office. 1t*

TO RENT.

FOR RENT—LARGE MANSION HOUSE and Grounds, N. E. cor. of THIRTY-NINTH and LOCUST Sts., formerly belonging to S. T. Altemus, Esq., and adjoining A. J. Drexel, Esq. Apply to WHARTON E. HARRIS, No. 3907 SPRUCE Street. 12 1 6t*

CHESAPEAKE TERRAPIN,
DELAWARE TERRAPIN,
ALL KINDS WILD GAME.
JOHN MARTIN,
11 9 1mrp No. 1115 MARKET Street.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.'S

STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, ETC.,

Must be Sold Off by the Fifteenth of January.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Crape Poplin
Only 25c.,
Worth 50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Roubaix Poplins,
Only 25c.
Worth 50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Double Fold.
Heavy Corded Mohairs in Fashionable Dark Shades.
37c., Worth $1·00.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Triko Poplins
For Walking Suits,
Only 50c.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Best Quality Serges
For Walking Suits,
Only 45c.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Silk Epinglines,
Only 75c.,
Worth $1·50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Fine Empress Cloths in all the New Colors.
56c.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Best Quality Green and Blue Plaids Imported.
Only 87½c.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Black Silks,
Best Lyons Make,
$1·50, worth $2·50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Black Silks,
Best Lyons Make,
$2·00, worth $2·75.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Black Silks,
Best Lyons Make,
$2·25, worth $3·00.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Black Silks,
Best Lyons Make,
$2·50, worth $3·25.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Hosiery of all Kinds, from 25 to 33 less than before.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Linen Housekeeping Goods,
An immense Stock,
At 25 to 33⅓ Less.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Lyons Silk Velvets,
All Widths,
At Large Concessions.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Mourning Goods
In Infinite Variety,
Lower than since the War.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

In this department we have made an entire revision of the Prices of our Cloths, Astrachans, Cloaks, Suits, and Velvets, and the greatest bargains are now offered to purchasers.

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,

11 27 smwf3t PHILADELPHIA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the laughable comedy of *The Saucy Housemaid* will be performed this evening, with Miss Keene in the character of "Toinette." An amusing comedietta will also be given, in which Mr. Mordaunt and Mr. Bowers will appear.

A new play by an American author, entitled *Patrice; or, The White Woman of Wicklow*, will shortly be produced.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Enoch Arden*, not having proved a brilliant success, has been withdrawn, and this evening the ever popular drama of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* will be given.

On Monday next Miss Bateman will appear in Tom Taylor's drama of *Mary Warner*, supported by Mr. George Jordan and Miss Virginia Francis.

AT THE ARCH Craven's comedy of *The Needful* will be performed this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Mr. Frank Kent will appear this evening in his various female personations, in addition to other attractions.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a fine minstrel programme, embracing the burlesque of *Bogus, The Quarter Sessions*, etc., will be presented this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ will exhibit his magical wonders this afternoon and evening at the Assembly Building.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC will give the second grand matinee of the season to-day at the Academy of Music. The programme is an excellent one, embracing selections from Rossini, Mendelssohn, Balfe, Chopin, and other composers.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—Hon. Charles Sumner will deliver his lecture on "Caste," this evening, at the Academy of Music. Mr. Sumner's reputation as a scholar, an orator, and a statesman, will undoubtedly attract an immense audience this evening.

Mr. Pugh's next "star" will be Rev. Robert Collyer, D. D., who will lecture on the subject of "Clear Grit," on Friday evening. Mr. Collyer is a very popular lecturer, and this discourse will be well worthy of the attention of the public.

PROFESSOR BLOT will commence a course of lectures on cookery, at the Assembly Building, on Thursday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

CITY ITEMS.

OUR PRICES FOR MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' *Fall Clothing guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed all purchasers in every respect, or the sale cancelled and the money refunded.*

STYLE, FIT, AND WORKMANSHIP *of our Ready-made Garments superior to any stock of Ready-made Goods in Philadelphia.*

ALSO, CHOICE ASSORTMENT *of Goods in the Piece, to be made up to order in the best and finest manner.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

PREPARATORY MEDICATION.—The human system, the most delicate and sensitive of all created things, should be duly prepared to meet the shock occasioned by a sudden change in the temperature of the air. Even the solid metals contract and expand under cold and heat—so that if a man were composed of iron, instead of frail tissues and fibres, circulating fluids and brittle osseous matter, his frame would not be proof against the vicissitudes of climate. As it is, it behooves every one, especially the feeble, to fortify the frail tenement of mortality against the inclemency of the present season. A wholesome strength-supplying vegetable tonic and alterative is the preparatory medicine required, and among medicinal agents of this character HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS *stand supreme.* In a successful career of nearly a quarter of a century, the preparation has never been equalled or approached, and its sales are now larger than those of any half dozen articles purporting to belong to the same class that have ever been advertised in this country. As a remedy and preventive of DYSPEPSIA, and all its complications, it may be said to have *lived down competition* and to be the standard specific of the Western Hemisphere. A course of this genial restorative at the commencement of winter is the surest safeguard against all the complaints which are caused or aggravated by exposure to cold.

SUNNYSIDE—ORIGINAL FIRE-PLACE STOVE AND WARM-AIR FURNACE COMBINED.—The only Fire-Place Stove ever invented that will warm the room in which it is situated. All others fail in that particular.

We have embodied in THE SUNNYSIDE all the LATEST and BEST-KNOWN PRINCIPLES of consuming coal with ECONOMY, and have discarded all the numerous imperfections that are being used in the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters.

THE SUNNYSIDE will produce MORE WARM AIR with LESS FUEL than any other Stove, and is acknowledged, by all who are using them, to be SUPERIOR IN EVERY PARTICULAR to the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters, which they had heretofore used.

Do not be deceived by misrepresentations in regard to THE SUNNYSIDE, but call and examine it, and see the large number of testimonials from those who have them in use, which will convince any person of its superiority to all others, at the Warming and Ventilating Warerooms of

GEORGE P. SHOCH & CO.,
No. 333 N. Second street.

WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH to go as it came, you are often laying the foundation for some Pulmonary or Bronchial Affection. It is better to get rid of a Cold at once by using that sure remedy, Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT which will cure the most stubborn Cough, and relieve you of all anxiety as to dangerous consequences. Sold everywhere.

UNSURPASSED FOR BEAUTY AND FIT
ARE THE
NEW STYLE
ENGLISH PALETOT OVERCOATS
OF
CARR'S FINISHED MELTON,
MADE BY
CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 704. 704. 704.
Perfect and a beauty.
All its movements are positive.
Really the Best Family Sewing Machine.
Have you seen it? Very durable.
A general favorite; quiet in operation.
Makes the lock-stitch. Call and examine.
No. 704, 704, 704, 704, 704, 704.
Chesnut street.

BUY THE HARLEIGH.
BUY THE HARLEIGH.
PUREST LEHIGH COAL MINED.
OFFICE, CORNER SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN.
DEPOT, NO. 957 N. NINTH STREET.
WILLIAM W. ALTER.
BEST QUALITIES OF SCHUYLKILL, LORBERRY, AND SHAMOKIN COAL.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 613 Market street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

THIS IS A GOOD TIME TO BUY
GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
☞ *The great pressure of the past three weeks* ☜
☞ *enables us to manufacture cheaper than* ☜
☞ *people have any idea of. We have an enor-* ☜
☞ *mous stock, and are selling it rapidly, because* ☜
☞ *of its superior finish and marvellously mode-* ☜
☞ *rate prices: Our counters are replenished* ☜
☞ *daily with*
FALL OVERCOATS,
CHESTERFIELDS,
STREET JACKETS,
SHORT SACKS,
BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS,
HEAVY OVERCOATS,
BOYS' SUITS OF EVERY KIND.
☞ *Come and see them.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

MOFFETT—NEFF.—On the 18th of November, by Rev. William Sterrett, ARCHIBALD MOFFETT to Miss MARY ANNA NEFF, both of this city.

SPERRY—HUSTED.—Sunday, October 31, by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. JOSEPH SPERRY to Miss ANNIE E. S., eldest daughter of Theophilus Husted, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

BEVENS.—On the morning of the 30th ultimo, GUSSIE F., daughter of Augustus F. and Martha M. Bevens, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 537 N. Eleventh street, on Friday, the 3d instant, at 1 o'clock.

CRITTENDEN.—On Tuesday, November 30, ELIZA B. CRITTENDEN, in her 78th year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Rev. S. W. Crittenden, N. W. corner of Thirty-seventh and Sansom streets, West Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 2d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LAWSON.—On Monday morning, November 29, 1869, JOHN L., aged 14 years and 7 months, son of John L. and Rebecca S. Lawson.

LEWIS.—On the 30th ultimo, Mrs. SARAH LEWIS, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1254 S. Ninth street, on Sunday afternoon, December 5, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

OZIAS.—On Monday, the 29th ultimo, JOHN OZIAS, formerly of Germantown, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1731 N. Eleventh street, on Friday afternoon, December 3, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Glenwood Cemetery.

LIFE INSURANCE

What More Acceptable Christmas Present to a loving Wife or Sister than a Policy of Life Insurance in

THE PENN MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 921 CHESNUT St., below Tenth.

THE ONLY TRULY MUTUAL COMPANY IN THE CITY OR STATE.

Accumulated Capital, $2,500,000
AFTER PAYING LOSSES TO THE AMOUNT OF **$1,200,000.** 11 10 ws8trp

CLOTHING.

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
9 15 wfm} No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

DURABILITY,
COMFORT, AND ECONOMY
Are combined in our
Scotch Cheviot Suits,
Which we are making to measure for
$22.
Also, our
Frieze and Cassimere Suits at $18.

STYLE, FIT, TRIMMINGS, AND WORK EQUAL TO ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Having determined to make a Quick Sale of our large Stock of Goods, Ready-made and Uncut, we have reduced prices so low as to render COMPETITION HOPELESS.
We guarantee satisfaction in every particular, or the sale annulled and money returned.

EVANS & LEECH,
11 27 1mrp No. 628 MARKET Street.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,
ASSEMBLY BUILDING,
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
HAVE NOW READY A LARGE STOCK OF
FINE CLOTHING
FOR
BOYS AND CHILDREN.
Also, a large assortment of [11 20 wfm6wrp
Piece Goods for Gents' Wear.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION.
PRICES REDUCED.
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

CLOTHS FOR LADIES' SUITS.
ASTRACHANS.
VELVET CLOTHS.
BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLAS.
VELVETEENS. [11 9 1mrp
FUR BACK BEAVERS.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

IMPORTANT
GENTLEMEN WILL FIND AT
T. L. Jacobs & Co.'s,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street,
a large and well-selected stock of red and white Shaker Flannel, Merino, and Canton Flannel Undershirts and Drawers, British super-stout Half Hose, Fine Dress Shirts for men and boys, Collars, Ties, Cravats, and Bows, and a general and complete assortment of Furnishing Goods of superior quality, at the lowest rates. Every article warranted to be as represented, and straightforward, fair dealing carefully adhered to. 11 17 2mrp

DRY GOODS.

THE NEW DRY GOODS STORE,
Nos. 39 and 41 North EIGHTH Street
(Formerly Lang's.)

TRASK & WHITING
Will open on Monday, Nov. 29,
1000 DOZEN MATIER'S ALL-LINEN HEMSTITCHED HDKFS.,
Subject to slight Manufacturer's imperfections.
These Goods will be offered at 17 CENTS, and are of equal value to Goods usually sold at 30 cents.
Also,
500 DOZEN DOUBLE SATIN DAMASK ALL-LINEN TABLE NAPKINS,
At $2·50 to $3·00 per dozen. These Goods are fully worth $4 and $5 per dozen, and persons in want of Napkins should not fail to see them.
Another bale of those
8-4 HALF-BLEACHED TABLE DAMASKS,
At 75 CENTS, usually sold at $1.
Also, a fresh lot of those
8-4 BLEACHED DAMASKS AT $1·12½.
A splendid assortment of
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK,
Fresh from the Custom House, at $1·75 to $2·50.
5 CASES YARD WIDE ALL-WOOL SHAKER FLANNELS
At 46 and 50 CENTS, very much under regular prices.
A fresh invoice of
400 DOZEN EMPRESS KID GLOVES
In all the new shades and colors, at 87½ CENTS per pair. This brand of Gloves is well and favorably known in this city, and are equal in quality to any Glove sold for $1·25 elsewhere.
We also offer the best Glove imported for $1·62½, in every shade and color.
3 CASES CHENE POPLINS AT 20 CENTS,
Reduced from 31 cents.
100 dozen more of those extra long tops
BALBRIGGAN HOSE,
In all sizes, both bleached and brown.
A full line of Gents' Hosiery in Cotton, Woollen, and Merino.
Gents' Merino Undergarments, all grades.
Purchasers will please bear in mind that in buying Goods of our House they are only paying a small profit over manufacturers' prices. Only one profit between manufacturer and consumer.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

TRASK & WHITING
Nos. 39 and 41 N. EIGHTH St.,
11 27 smw3t rp PHILADELPHIA.

ENTIRE STOCK
TO BE
S O L D O U T.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
In view of making some important changes in his business, will commence
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29,
TO SELL
HIS ENTIRE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS AT LESS THAN COLD COST.
THE WHOLE STOCK
TO BE
CLOSED OUT IN THIRTY DAYS. 11 27 4t

S I L K S.
BLACK SILKS.
(BLACK ALPACAS.)
IRISH POPLINS.
(HEAVY TARTAN PLAIDS.)
SILK FACED POPLINS
PLAID POPLINS.
VELVETEENS.
GEO. D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
11 24 ws13t5 PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 6m

MAMMOTH SALE.

Four Hundred Thousand ($400,000) Dollars' Worth
WINTER CLOTHING
At Such Prices as shall insure an
IMMEDIATE SALE.

On THIS WEDNESDAY MORNING, December 1, 1869,
There has commenced
AT THE
GREAT OAK HALL } **BUILDINGS,**
Sixth and Market Streets

A GRAND CLOTHING SALE,
To be in every respect a Duplicate of the
Great Executor's Sale held there one year ago,
At which the People well Remember they secured the
Best Bargains in Clothing that they have ever made.

THIS IS THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

Anticipating, as did all Merchants, an unusually brisk trade, we invested
EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
In the manufacture of Clothing. Our sales have exceeded last year's, but have fallen short of our calculations—amounting, to the present time, for Fall Trade, to about
$400,000·00,
Leaving us Four Hundred Thousand Dollars' worth of Garments, of every description, made up with the utmost care, NOT ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF WHICH are we willing to carry over into next year. Hence we are determined, at all hazards, to make a
CLEAN SWEEP.
WE OFFER, THEN, OUR ENTIRE STOCK
At Prices as Low as those prevailing at the
GREAT SALE
Last Fall, bringing some Prices far below the Cost of Manufacturing.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

We have the Largest and Best Assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING to be found in the city, all of which is now for sale at GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO FIT OUT THE CHILDREN.

Sale Commenced this Wednesday, December 1.

Store opens early, and closes late. About SEVENTY-FIVE SALESMEN will be in attendance. Prompt and polite attention will be given to all. No customer will be unsupplied, if any Reasonable Accommodation of Prices will induce him to buy.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS., PHILADELPHIA.

NOTE.—Our Stock is already arranged, and those who desire to anticipate the sale, are at liberty to call on and after Saturday, November 27.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

DRY GOODS.

J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
Has now open his Fall and Winter importation of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
BLACK CARACULLA.
ASTRACHANS, in Black and White.
SEAL SKINS.
VELVET BEAVERS, in all colors.
FANCY CLOTHS, for Opera Cloaks.
9 11 5p] SILK PLUSHES AND VELVETEENS

McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 S. ELEVENTH Street,
Have this week opened a fine assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS for Presents for the approaching Holidays.
LINEN HDKFS.
A full line for Ladies, Gents and Children, from the lowest to the finest grades.
EMBROIDERIES,
In French work and Hamburg, choice styles.
LINEN SETS,
From the plainest style to the finest imported.
TIDIES,
In great variety and entirely new designs.
LACES.
Points, Pointe d'Applique, Valenciennes, Thread and Guipure, in new patterns.
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS,
And a great variety of [11 29 mwf1m
FANCY ARTICLES.

CARD. DECEMBER 1st.
Anticipating an early resumption of specie payments, as indicated by the rapid decline in Gold, we have, in order to close out, as near as possible our WHOLE STOCK during the present month, marked down the prices to a Gold valuation, and many below the actual cost in Gold, in payment of which we are willing to accept Greenbacks, National Bank Notes, Gold or Silver Coin.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
IMPORTERS OF KID GLOVES,
No. 23 N. EIGHTH Street.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
BLACK SILKS,
SILK POPLINS,
PLAID POPLINS,
CORDED WOOL POPLINS,
WOOL SQUARE SHAWLS,
WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
BLUE BLACK ALPACAS,
LYONS CLOAKING VELVET,
LADIES' MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' MERINO UNDERWEAR,
KID GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
SHIRT FRONTS, ETC. ETC. ETC.
Bargains in every department, to close out the WHOLE STOCK, at No. 23 N. EIGHTH Street. 12 1 wsmtf

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 9 16 sw

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES!
THE BEST QUALITY!
THE LOWEST PRICES!
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT!
Fire Proof. Burglar Proof.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(Masonic Hall), PHILADELPHIA.
235 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank St., Cleveland, O.
A number of Second-hand Safes of different makes and sizes for sale VERY LOW. [11 30 mwf1mrp
SAFES, MACHINERY, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 1 mwf3rp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
LACE CURTAINS, $18·00 to $60·00 a pair.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, $2 to $14 a pair.
WINDOW SHADES, all kinds.
SILK BROCATELLES, SMYRNA CLOTHS,
PLUSHES, REPS, TERRIES AND DAMASKS, all colors.
TASSEL, GIMPS, FRINGES, ETC. [11 26 3t

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
W. H. CARRYL & SONS,
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
IN E. H. GODSHALK & CO.'S CARPET STORE, (TWO DOORS ABOVE OUR OLD STAND).

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
WISTAR & SOULTON,
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 22 3m5p

GRAPES.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES.
650 KEGS
In Beautiful Clusters,
AT 40 CENTS PER POUND.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
11 29 tf PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

1809.
COUSTY'S EAST END GROCERY.
WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES, 40 cents per lb.
NEW RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON, ORANGE AND LEMON PEEL, PURE SPICES.
PIE PEACHES in large cans, at only 18 cents per can, warranted good, and of this year's growth.
OUR TABLE SHERRY,
$2·50 per gallon by cask, or $2·75 by five-gallon demijohn.
COOKING WINES AND BRANDIES. CIDER.
COUSTY'S EAST END GROCERY,
No. 118 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
11 15 mwf17trp BELOW CHESNUT.

BUY THE BEST.
QUINTON TOMATOES
FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.
CANS LARGE AND FULL.
The finest in quality and style ever offered.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.
Factory and Farms, Cumberland county, N. J.
WHOLESALE AGENCY,
No. 45 NORTH WATER STREET.
11 17 1mrp REEVES & PARVIN.

MOTHER PATER'S PUMPKIN.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.

Long ago, in a year when pumpkins were very cheap, and sugar cost but little, and nearly everybody could buy flour, and butter was not more than twelve cents a pound, Thanksgiving Day approached.

On the outskirts of a small village there lived at that time an old woman named Mother Pater. In her garden was a pumpkin vine, on which had grown quite a number of pumpkins; but as the old lady only desired two of these vegetables, she had picked off all the rest when they were but little green things.

"One of these pumpkins," said she, "is for my Thanksgivin' pies. The other is a sinking fund."

By this she merely wished to convey the idea that if one of these pumpkins failed at the festal period, she would fall back upon the other. I do not know whether she always made herself understood on the subject or not. At any rate, one of these pumpkins did fail—failed most decidedly, and died; so all her hopes were centred on the other one. Her son Isham, a fine boy of fourteen, unusually old for his age, tended this solitary vegetable (or fruit—whichever it was) with all possible care; but when the day, which was three days before Thanksgiving, arrived, it became evident to his mind that "that sinkin'-fund punkin" would not be ripe in time. (It may be here remarked that Thanksgiving day used to come a good deal earlier in the year than it does now.) When Mother Pater came out and looked at her pumpkin, it became evident to her mind that her son Isham was right; there was no hope of the pumpkin ripening in three days. Mother and son looked at each other. What was to be done? They were both persons of resolution and energy, never accustomed to giving way to obstacles. Folding their arms as they stood in the little garden, they busied themselves in thought. In a few moments they both came to the same conclusion—there was nothing to be done but to ask the Governor to postpone Thanksgiving-day. Accordingly Mother Pater went into the house, put on her mob-cap, her spectacles, her Sunday short-gown and petticoat, and with her umbrella in one hand, and her trusty staff in the other, she set off for the Governor's house. As she went out of her little gate, her son put into her hand a card on which was written the earliest date at which, in his opinion, the pumpkin could possibly ripen. The old lady put this in her pocket, and told Isham that were she in his place, she would gravel the front path, and white-wash the fence that morning.

"To be sure," said she, "nobody *may* come, but although the Governor will believe me, of course, when I tell him about my punkin; still to satisfy the people at the State House, he may have to come and see it him, self."

So off went she, trudging bravely along the road, but as for Isham, he only waited until she was out of sight, and then, instead of trying to fix up the old homestead, he ran off to tell all the village that Thanksgiving day was to be put off. When the people heard that Mother Pater had gone to the Governor to have this done, they mourned from the bottom of their hearts, for they knew that she never undertook anything that she did not carry out. And what would become of them? Everything prepared or nearly so; in some houses the pies even made, and the turkeys and geese already killed and hung up to "tender," and all arrangements made to celebrate the following Thursday. If Thanksgiving day was put off, a gloom would settle over the entire community. So, from every hill-top, bonfires blazed and bells were rung, and horns blown, and men mounted in hot haste and rode hither and thither to arouse the populace, and bring them together to consider their impending fate. Everything was shortly in an uproar; all business was neglected, and the roads were crowded by the country people hurrying into town.

In the meantime, Mother Pater walked by the most direct road to the town, and marched up the main street to the Governor's house. On the way, she met a good many persons whom she knew, and when they asked her what brought her to town, she told them right out. If possible, the town folks were more excited about the matter than the country people. They rang their alarm-bells, and fired off cannon on the green, and shut up their stores, and the circulating library closed, and free lunch was given at all the taverns, and the firemen got out their apparatus (for who knew what might happen?) and the schools were closed. Such a hubbub as arose in that town in about an hour you never heard.

When Mother Pater reached Governor's door, she knocked on the knocker, and then straightening herself up, she waited to be let in. In a few minutes an Irish girl came to the door, and Mother Pater informed her that she wished to see the Governor.

"And where's your card?" said the servant.

"My card?" replied Mother Pater. "How in the world you should have found out I had one, I don't know, but here it is. What do you want with it?"

"To take it to his honor, sure, and see if he'll see you," said the girl; and leaving the old lady in the hall, she went up stairs with the card which Isham had given his mother. Before she reached the Governor's study, she looked at the card, which was one of an old pack which Isham and his mother used to play cribbage with before eight of the hearts and six of the clubs got lost.

"Arrah!" said the girl. "The Queen of Spades, is she? If I'd known that, I'd taken a better look at her. 'Tisn't every day that the Queen of Spades is to be seen walkin' about with an umbrella."

When she handed the card to the Governor, he glanced at it and turned pale. Being a profound man, he felt sure that the card meant that a *game* was about to be played—in other words, *treason*—and that *it would ripen in twelve days!* Hastening down to meet the mysterious messenger, he found it was Mother Pater.

When he heard what she had to tell him, though relieved, he was still very much troubled, especially as he saw the matter had got out, and that the street and green in front of his house were filled by an agitated crowd. What to say to satisfy the old lady he knew not, and he asked her if she was sure her pumpkin would not be ripe in time.

"I'm as sure as sure can be," she replied, "and so is my son Isham; but if you are not satisfied, or if any of these other gentlemen are not satisfied (for the Cabinet had now come down stairs), you are perfectly welcome to come and look for yourselves."

So the Governor thought it would be better, perhaps, to go and see exactly how the thing stood; and he therefore called together a committee composed of gentlemen from the Legislature, a couple of clergymen, some merchants, and a president of a bank, and they all went out to look at Mother Pater's pumpkin.

When they reached the garden, escorted by Isham and his mother, they saw in a moment the old lady's story was correct. Even if laid in the sunniest part of the sunniest shed in the village, it would be utterly impossible for that pumpkin to ripen by the following Thursday. Without a word, they looked at each other, and dismay sat upon every countenance. Then, assuring Dame Pater that her case should receive his earnest attention, the Governor, followed by the committee, returned to town.

When he got home he found all the citizens, together with all the country people who had come to town, anxiously awaiting his report. When he told them what he and the committee had seen, such a commotion arose as never before was known in the town. For a while the Governor thought that there was danger of a riot, and he had the militia-bell rung. As most of the disorderly persons belonged to the militia, and had to go to their halls to put on their uniform when the bell rang, comparative quiet was soon restored. Then to the sensible people who remained the Governor said that, as far as he was able to judge of the matter, he could not see how he could help putting off Thanksgiving Day; but if any of them could think of any other expedient he should be happy to hear it. For a time silence reigned, and people looked at each other with blank faces. At last a happy thought struck a citizen, and he cried out:—

"Let somebody give her a pumpkin!"

Like a flash of electricity, this idea ran through the crowd, and altogether they set up a great shout:—

"Give her a pumpkin!"

The very lightning-rods trembled, and all the weathercocks turned round, so tremendous was the burst of enthusiasm. Then every man of the citizens rushed home and got a pumpkin, and hurried away with it to Mother Pater. And every man among the countrymen mounted his horse or his mule, or ran as fast as he could, and got a good pumpkin from his pile and hurried with it to Mother Pater. About sunset they began to arrive, and in an hour Dame Pater's garden, her front yard, her back yard, her cellar, her parlor, her kitchen, her bed-rooms, and her garret were all filled with shining yellow pumpkins. In the wood-shed Mother Pater and Isham had to eat their supper; and in that shed, although the night was cool, they had to sleep.

The next day, these two arose to look at their pumpkins. A fine large one was selected for the Thanksgiving pies, and the rest Dame Pater determined to give to the poor. So she sent out Isham on Mr. Scott's horse and gave him the dinner-horn, and he went all over town and country for two days and invited the poor to come and eat pumpkin-pie on Thanksgiving day. Hearing of this, a great many folks gave flour and sugar, and butter (for, you know, they were all cheap in those days), and all the women set to work and every one of Mother Pater's pumpkins was baked into pies.

And on that Thanksgiving Day there was not a poor person anywhere within twenty miles who had not as much pumpkin-pie as he could eat, and even the smallest child had a whole one. Everybody who was rich could eat dinner that day without thinking that anybody else was suffering; and everybody who was poor had no occasion to envy the rich. All looked happy and gay. Joy sparkled in every direction. I suppose the folks could have got up a Thanksgiving-dinner for the poor, even if Mother Pater's pumpkin had ripened; but then, you see, they didn't think of it.

As for the Governor, he was well satisfied with the way things had turned out; but he didn't want to put Thanksgiving Day in such jeopardy again. So the next year he made it come a good deal later, when everybody's pumpkins would be sure to be ripe, and it has been that way ever since.—*Hearth and Home.*

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

A Business Peep Into It.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes:—

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has been the heroine of two extraordinary acts of notoriety, both publications, and in this fresh period of the last of them, I have taken leisure to walk over to the Capitol and examine in the library there perhaps the only complete file of the *National Era* existing, wherein she printed her great novel.

The *Era* is a weekly folio paper, long ago extinct, of seven columns, printed on soft, thin, cotton rag paper, and announced as edited by G. Bailey, with John G. Whittier for corresponding editor. It is mainly a literary paper, and partly an anti-slavery paper, with news, editorials, etc., thrown in. The first look that you get of it shows you that it is the paper of a man of principle, and a man of literary taste. For some time before Mrs. Stowe wrote much for it, there were deferential notices of her name, and then a few little contributions to her credit, but the stock story-writer for the paper was Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, who, if she had been a woman of education, would have been a better novelist than Mrs. Stowe; for she has more contrivance, vigor, and theatre than the greater fame can lay claim to, and is the victim of her imperfect opportunities in early life. There is never a strong portraiture in Mrs. Stowe's stories; her people are mere vehicles for various conditions and emotions to show themselves upon. Dred was her only free agent, and he was a dreadfully clumsy angel of darkness. Take notice, too, that in Mrs. Stowe's Southern stories, none of the whites speak in Southern white fashion; every mortal one of them tuned his ear east by north of Manhattan Island.

However, on the 1st of January, 1851, at the commencement of the Uncle Tom volume, this announcement appeared:—

"Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the American novelist, who first became known to the public through the columns of our paper, has engaged to furnish a story for our new volume."

It was not till the 8th of May, in the same volume, that the following respectful announcement appeared:—

"A new story by Mrs. Stowe.

"Week after next we propose to commence in the *Era* the publication of a new story by Mrs. H. B. Stowe, the title of which will be 'Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, The Man that was a Thing.' It will probably be of the length of the tale by Mrs. Southworth, entitled 'Retribution.'

"Mrs. Stowe is one of the most gifted and popular of American writers. We announce her story in advance, that none of our subscribers, through neglect to renew their subscriptions, may lose the beginning of it, and that those who desire to read the production as it may appear in successive numbers of the *Era*, may send us their names in season."

The next notice appeared on May 22:—

"The first two chapters have been received, but we shall not be able to begin their publication till week after next."

The story finally appeared June 5, 1851, with the better sub-title of "Life Among the Lowly," and over it was the shrewd precautionary announcement:—"Copyright secured by the author."

While the story was going along, week after week, a biography appeared of B. F. Wade, Senator elect from Ohio, and also, on June 26, the third week, the news that Schuyler Colfax, the proprietor of the St. Joseph *Register*, had been nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress from his district in Indiana.

During the early parts of the story, the *Era* had denunciations of Daniel Webster's speech at the opening of the Erie Railroad, and an attack on A. Oakey Hall for a slander on Kossuth, as the poor exile was on his way to our shores.

After three months this editorial notice appeared:—

"Uncle Tom's Cabin.—We receive letters by every mail inquiring whether 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' will be published in book form after its completion in the *Era*. Mrs. Stowe having taken out a copyright, of course intends to publish it in a separate form. When it will be so published, and what will be the price of it, we do not know. A note from the author touching these points might be of service."

Little exuberant notices like this occasionally appeared, but while the merits of the story were manifest to all its readers, the lady and her friends were taking care that it should have all due attention elsewhere, and a month after it commenced the stereotyhers were working on it for the book.

The novel ran in the *Era* ten months, and that paper said on April 1, 1852:—"Mrs. Stowe has at last brought her work to a close. The last chapters appear in this week of the *Era*. With our consent, the Boston publishers issued an edition of 5000 on the 20th of March, but it has already been exhausted, and another edition of 5000 has appeared."

While the story was going on, the *Era* was a free trade, anti-slavery paper, and was little helped by the tariff people anywhere. The New York *Tribune* said, at one time, while "Uncle Tom" was running:—"The *National Era* is about the most unfair and untiring enemy of the Whig party that we know."

In those days, as now, the free sentiment of the pioneers in progress embraced free trade as a cardinal maxim. It appears by the files of the *Era* that Dr. Bailey, pleased with the writings and conscious of the social influence of Mrs. Stowe, had sent her $100, with a request to write as good a story for the amount as she could. Afterwards he sent her $200, and finally a third payment was made by mutual agreement. On this literary occasion Mrs. Stowe involved herself in a quarrel with the New York *Observer*, which accused her of "a libel on the Rev. Joel Parker, for which that Christian minister had brought suit against her, laying the damages at $20,000."

Two or three things seem to be evident about this story—that it grew unconsciously, and told itself by the same sort of process that India rubber stretches. The weekly cry for copy kept the writer up to work, and several weeks she failed to come to time with her chapters; and also that its business interests were managed with genuine shrewdness. As soon as Mrs. Stowe became aware that she had done a good thing, she turned it into property, and guarded her title. Fifteen years before "Uncle Tom" (Richard Hildreth) wrote "Archy Moore; or, The White Slave," for which, after fresh labor, he obtained a pitiful publisher, and yet he was able to make up the circulation of this strong novel during the fever attendant upon "Uncle Tom," and it became remunerative to him.

This is the newspaper history of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," for which, next to Mrs. Stowe, the world is indebted to Gamaliel Bailey, Doctor of Medicine and Philanthropy—a Philadelphian.

When Dr. Bailey died, after his gentle life but stormy career, his widow could have sold the *Era* for $25,000. She preferred to continue it under her own management, and it speedily went down. Mrs. Bailey is now a resident of Washington City.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO BRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly

COTTON, WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos,

With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.

BLASIUS BROS.,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,

5 27 wstf PHILADELPHIA.

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the wareroom of

BLASIUS BROS.,
5 27wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
26 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Pianos, $300. Taylor & Farley's, also Carhart & Needham's Organs, from $50 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 11 23 2m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRT

AND

GENTS' NOVELTIES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

5 27trp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1032 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

DRY GOODS.

GRAND CLOSING SALE

OF

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

At Retail.

Unprecedented Bargains

IN

SILKS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.

THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY,

AND CONTAINS MORE NOVELTIES AND STAPLES OF RECENT IMPORTATION THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

1 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

1869.

"AT THORNLEY'S."

ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS.

We beg leave to make a "common sense" statement to "sensible people," namely:—That from a long experience in business, a close application to business, running under light expenses and buying all goods for cash, we can sell very much cheaper than parties whose expenses are four or five hundred per cent more than ours, and who don't sell any more goods. And furthermore, our store is large and well lighted, and

"Centrally Located,"

(N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden),

Of easy access from every part of the city by the cars, and exchange tickets or passes, and we deliver all goods punctually, and free of charge.

SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES,
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, LINEN GOODS,
KID GLOVES, CORSETS, SKIRTS, HDKFS., ETC.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden,

10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SCARFS

FOR

Christmas Presents.

Real Point Lace Collars

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.

FINE LONG SHAWLS

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FASHIONABLE PLAID SERGES.
FASHIONABLE SILK PLUSHES.
SILK SASHES, EXTRA WIDTH.

EYRE & LANDELL.

EYRE & LANDELL

OPEN TO-DAY

THEIR THIRD INVOICE OF BEST

Lyons Velvets,

NOBILITY QUALITY, SUCH AS ARE USED BY THE ARISTOCRACY ABROAD.

BLACK SILKS, SAME GRADE. 10 16 smw

LINENS.

We are offering unusual attractions to

LINEN BUYERS,

Having received a very large and varied importation.

PERKINS & CO.,

No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

9 6 mwf3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,

Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

Cheap Goods, Bargains.

5 cases yard-wide fine Shirting Musling at 12½c., by piece or yard; this Muslin is worth 16c., and is suited for all kinds of underwear.

Williamsville Muslin 20c. by yard.
All other Muslins as cheap.
Nainsook Plaids at 25 and 31c.
Swiss Stripe Muslins at 16 and 20c.
Nainsook, Cambric, and Swiss Muslins, all grades.
Linen Towellings at 7, 10, 12, and 16c. per yard.
Linen Napkins, cheap.
Linen Table Damask at very low prices.
Bird-eye Nursery Diaper by piece, cheap.
Ballardville and other Flannels, cheap.
Great inducements offered to persons buying Black.

We have a large assortment of Mohairs and Alpaca Poplins, all which were purchased at low prices at the end of the season, and hundreds of our customers have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap goods for the coming fall.

6-4 Water-proof Cleakings only $1 per yard.

Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 12½c. per yard.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,

8 14swtD31 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

INDIA SCARFS.

INDIA SHAWLS.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

FOR A VALUABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

CHEAP AT

GEORGE FRYER'S,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

10 2 3m PHILADELPHIA.

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS. Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street.

DRY GOODS.

HANDKERCHIEFS!

HANDKERCHIEFS!

We have just received a large stock of FINE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, direct from the manufacturers, at very low prices.

One lot fine Linen Handkerchiefs at 10 cents.
One lot Linen Handkerchiefs at 12 cents.
Full line Ladies' Handkerchiefs from 15 to 50 cts.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, extra quality, from 31 to 75 cents.
Gentlemen's Hemmed Handkerchiefs, in boxes, from 25 to 75 cents.
Silk Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs.
White Silk Handkerchiefs, extra quality.

STOKES & WOOD,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA. sw5

PRICE & WOOD,

EN. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

Paris Silk Fans, Gilt Stick Fans, and Black Silk Fans, suitable for holiday presents.
Ladies' Gloves, in Cloth, Berlin, and Spun Silk.
Gents' Cloth Gloves, 50, 56, 69, 80, 85c., $1, $1·12½.
Gents' Kid Gloves, Lined.
Children's Gloves, Cloth, Berlin, and Spun Silk.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, etc.
Portemonnaies, 20, 25, 31, 35, 40, 44, 50 up to $1·25.
Fancy Purses, 25, 31, 38, and 50c.
Black Velvet Ribbons, all widths.
Wide Sash Ribbons, in black and colored.
Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, all linen, 19, 25, 31, 38, 45, 50, 60.
Gents' Hemstitch and Colored Border Hdkfs., etc.

FLANNELS—FLANNELS VERY CHEAP.

One bale all wool Flannels, 25c., worth 31c. Heavy Shaker Flannels, yard wide, 44, 50c. up to 85c. Domet Flannels. Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.

A large assortment of Blankets, at the very lowest prices.

Black Velveteens, 62½, 90c., $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·50 and $3·25 per yard.

Black Silks, good qualities, $2, $2·25, $2·50 up to $3·50 per yard.

Black Alpacas, 37½, 45, 50, 66, 62½c. up to $1 per yard.

PRICE & WOOD,

10 31 sw] N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT

N. B.—Will open on Tuesday, December 7, several lots of Fancy Goods, suitable for Holiday Gifts.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORES.

OLD STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW STORE,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.

BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

PLATED GOODS

OF THE

FINEST QUALITY

AT THE LOWEST RATES,

AT

No. 804 CHESNUT ST., SECOND FLOOR,

BY

A. H. ROGERS.

We are daily receiving from our Factory, in Connecticut, the latest styles of Goods, of all patterns, from Rogers Brothers, and "Meriden Britannia Co.'s" manufactories.

Triple-Plated Silverware,

Suitable for

BRIDAL GIFTS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

No. 804 CHESNUT STREET, Second Floor.

11 20 1m A. H. ROGERS.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE, [41

No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,

No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.

Family, Pulpit, and Photograph Bibles,

FOR

CHRISTMAS,
WEDDING AND
BIRTHDAY
PRESENTS.

Also, Presentation Bibles for

CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco. Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

W. W. HARDING,

No. 326 CHESTUT STREET,

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS, COMBINED!

Harding's Patent Chain-back

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles for holiday sales will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for holiday stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

W. W. HARDING,

NO. 326 CHESNUT STREET,

11 27 1m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW JUVENILES.

JUST PUBLISHED BY

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD.

No. 724 CHESNUT STREET,

"Tom Harding and His Friends," (being volume 4, and the concluding volume, of the Sunny Hour Library), by Nellie Eyster. 1 vol. 16mo. $1·25.

"Beacon Lights," by Paul Cobden, author of "Leslie Lovell," "Madge Graves," etc. etc. 1 vol. 16mo. $1·25.

"People and Fairies," by Paul Cobden. 1 vol. 16mo. $1·25.

"Carrie's Idol," by May. 1 vol. 16mo. $1·25.

"Rhymes, Pictures and Stories" for Children, with 300 illustrations. 1 vol. $1·25.

"Two Little Apple Merchants," by Jean Mace. 1 vol. 16mo. $1·00.

"Nut Cracker and Sugar Dolly." 1 vol. 18mo. 65 cents. (A republication of an old and popular juvenile book).

All the New Books are for sale by

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,

11 27 3trp No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving an entire new stock of

Fall and Winter Coatings,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 28 w

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET,

Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

HUTTON & McCONNELL,

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

No. 809 MARKET STREET,

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, the Latest Styles and best Manufacture. Also, FEATHER BEDS and MATTRESSES. 10 6 mwf3m

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."

EVANS, SHARP & CO.,

No. 613 MARKET STREET,

Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from their Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet per day.

They are also receiving shipments of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at

LOWEST MARKET RATES. [9 25 3m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMSON,

11 27wfm 6m No. 309 N. SECOND Street.

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY,

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 225 Also, WOOL SACKS.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,

No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

THE NINTH CENSUS.

Difficulties in the Way of the New Census—The Practical Effect of the Constitutional Amendments—The Elective Franchise in the States.

The Sub-Committee on the Ninth Census, in considering at the outset the question of representation and population, discovered that the amendments to the Constitution greatly multiplied the difficulties of securing a perfect basis upon which to regulate the number of representatives in the lower house of Congress. Another feature in the question was the conflicting clauses of the State constitutions. In view of these facts General Garfield during the past summer spent much time in compiling a digest containing the provisions of the national and State constitutions and laws relating to the right of suffrage. Having completed his work, he submitted the proofs of that portion relating to the States to their respective Governors for revision and correction. From all except two he received replies. A *resume* of this very interesting document presents the following:—

SUMMARY OF CLASSES,

Of male citizens of the United States being twenty-one years of age, whose right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, and not including the States of Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia.

On Account of Race or Color.

Colored persons, indirectly described by using the word "white" in the definition of voters—California. Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

Negroes and mulattoes expressly excluded—Indiana and Oregon.

Chinamen expressly excluded—Oregon.

On Account of Residence.

Persons residing on lands ceded by the State to the United States—Massachusetts (by judicial decision and not by the express terms of the Constitution), Rhode Island.

In State less than three years, being a colored citizen and freeholder to the value of $250—New York.

In State less than two years—Kentucky.

In State less than one year—Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania (if previously a resident of the State a man may regain residence as a voter in six months after his return), Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

In State less than six months—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Nevada (six months of actual, not of constructive, residence), New Hampshire, and Oregon.

In State less than four months—Minnesota.

In State less than three months—Maine and Michigan.

In county less than six months—Florida and Tennessee.

In county less than five months—New Jersey.

In county less than four months—New York.

In county less than three months—Alabama.

In county less than sixty days—Iowa and South Carolina.

In county less than thirty days—Georgia, North Carolina, Ohio, and West Virginia.

In parish less than ten days—Louisiana.

In county or district less than six months—Maryland and Nevada.

In county or district less than thirty days—California.

In county, city, or town less than one year—Kentucky.

In county, city, or town less than sixty days—Missouri.

In town or city less than six months—Rhode Island.

In township or ward less than thirty days—Kansas.

In township or ward less than ten days—Michigan.

In town or district less than six months—Massachusetts.

In town less than six months—Connecticut and New Hampshire.

In township, incorporated village or ward less than twenty days—Ohio.

In district or precinct, where they reside, less than sixty days, Kentucky; less than thirty days, New York; less than ten days, Minnesota and Pennsylvania.

On Account of Wanting Property Qualifications, or for Non-payment of Taxes.

Those who have not paid all taxes which may have been required of them, and which they have had an opportunity of paying within the preceding year—Georgia.

Those who have not paid a poll-tax, as law may require—Nevada.

Those excused from paying taxes at their own request—New Hampshire.

Those who have not paid any State or county tax assessed within two years next preceding, unless by law exempted from taxation—Massachusetts.

Those over twenty-two who have not within two years paid a county tax, assessed at least six months before election—Delaware.

Those over twenty-two who have not, within two years, paid a State or county tax, assessed at least ten days before election—Pennsylvania.

Those who do not own real estate in the town or city, worth $134 over and above all encumbrances, etc.; also those who have not paid a registry tax within either of two preceding years, unless remitted on account of absence at sea—Rhode Island.

Colored persons, not owning freeholds during one year next preceding election, worth $250 over all encumbrances, and on which taxes have been assessed and paid—New York.

On Account of Want of Literary Qualifications.

Those unable to read an article in the constitution or any section of the statutes of the State—Connecticut.

Those unable to read the constitution in the English language, and write their names, unless prevented by physical disability, or over sixty years of age when the amendment was adopted—Massachusetts.

On Account of Character or Behavior.

Those who do not sustain a good moral character—Connecticut.

Those who are not of a quiet and peaceful behavior—Vermont.

On Account of Service in the Army or Navy.

* [In many of the States the constitution declares that no person shall gain a residence by reason of being stationed on duty as an officer, soldier, or marine in the service of the United States. In several instances the courts have decided that persons do not lose their right of voting when thus stationed, if otherwise qualified.]

No officer, soldier, or marine in the regular army or navy of the United States allowed to vote—Missouri.

On Account of Poverty, Idiocy, or Insanity.

Those who are insane—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.

Those who are idiotic—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, and Oregon.

Those *non compos mentis*, or of unsound mind—Florida, Kansas, Minnesota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Those under guardianship—Florida, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.

Those who are under guardianship as a lunatic, or as a person *non compos mentis*—Maryland.

Those who are paupers—Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and West Virginia.

Persons supported in an almshouse or asylum—South Carolina.

*On Account of not Taking Certain Oaths.**

Those not taking the oath of freemen—Connecticut and Vermont.

Those not taking oaths of loyalty and allegiance prescribed in the Constitution—Florida and Missouri.

Other Classes Disqualified from Voting.

Those who have not been citizens ten days before election—New York,

Those disqualified as electors in States from whence they came—Arkansas.

Showing the progress of American ideas in constitutional law, it is a singular fact that the average age of the present American constitutions, national included, is not more than sixteen years.

[*The election laws of all the States prescribe forms of oaths to be taken where the right of a person to vote is challenged. In the States above-mentioned an oath is required as an indispensable preliminary at first voting.]

—Dover, N. H., disposed of two bears and two wolves the other day at a raffle.

—Peter Buffle & Son, of Whitehall, Ill., have absconded, leaving liabilities amounting to $50,000.

—Citizens of New Orleans intend to press strongly upon Congress the advisability of establishing a navy-yard at that city. They say that there is a large area of property already owned by the Government, and extensive and substantial wharves, buildings, hospitals, and workshops, which can be cheaply adapted to the use of a naval station, and which have been for years of no sort of utility

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD'S.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8:15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1:40 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869. 9 20

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train.....8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n..10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express.....11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation.....4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train.....5:20 P. M.
Cincinnati Express.....8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express.....9:45 P. M.
Accommodation.....12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express.....12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express.....3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express.....6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail.....6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train.....9:10 A. M.
Fast Line.....9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train.....12:55 P. M.
Erie Express.....12:55 P. M.
Southern Express.....7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express.....7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express.....4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom...$2:25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3:00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3:00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 6:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 5¼, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¼ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¼, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane. The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¼ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¼ A. M., 4¼ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 Preside and General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, November 22, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:15 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:55 P. M., and Pottsville at 3:05 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation South at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6:10 and 8:12 A.M. and 12:45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 4:00 P. M. train from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12:43 A. M. and 1:45 and 10:45 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2:30 and 5:35 A. M., 12:20 noon, 2:55 and 11:00 P. M., passing Reading at 12:25, 4:30, and 8:20 A. M., 2:00 and 4:40 P. M., arriving at New York at 6:00 and 10:15 A. M., 12:05 noon, 6:35 and 10:00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:20 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 5:55 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:30 and 11:50 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52:50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 5 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:— WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..... 9:35 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 7:40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia.....11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport.... 9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven... 7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..... 8:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..... 4:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven..... 8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia... 6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport.....12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg..... 5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.. 9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—

City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 30, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Dec. 4, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Dec. 11, at 12 noon.
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 1 P.M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 18, at 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$33
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$33
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer...	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer...	30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 6 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MAUKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 275 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST,
AND FLORIDA PORTS.

THE STEAMSHIP J. W. EVERMAN,
CAPTAIN HINCKLEY,

Will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY, December 2, at 4 P. M.

Comfortable accommodations for passengers.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with Steamers to Florida ports.

Insurance

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GERMAN REFORMED SYNOD.

Proceedings of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States—Discussion of the Liturgical Question.

The session of the German Reformed General Synod yesterday afternoon was occupied in the discussion of the subject of foreign missions.

The subject of the liturgy was then taken up. The committee's report was discussed by numerous members of the Synod.

In the evening the same subject was continued, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Zahner, Revs. Fulton, Emminghaus, Diechmann, Elder Geisey, Dr. Zieber, Elder Ermentrout, Rev. Mr. Miller, Rev. Dr. Bomberger, and Rev. Dr. Nevin.

The session this morning opened with religious services in German, led by Rev. Dr. Stern.

Rev. Dr. Appie addressed the Synod on the subject of the liturgy, exhorting the ministry to prudence, but urging them not to give up one iota of the principles of government of the Reformed Church.

Rev. Mr. Reinhardt spoke on the same subject. Neither of the two rival liturgies have been thoroughly examined. They have not been translated. The Synod had no right to pass judgment on the liturgy until it had been presented to the classes for consideration. The report of the Liturgical Committee in reality passed judgment before the liturgy had been so presented. It is not right for the Synod to say that this or that should be used in our churches. The constitutional method is to send it down to the classes. If the Synod were to order that a certain order of service should be used, it could not be forced upon a congregation. If the majority of a congregation were opposed to the innovation, the government could do nothing. It is true that the elders and pastor were empowered to act independently of the congregation, but the congregation elects the elders. The speaker referred to congregations who had been driven from their churchly houses and property, and compelled to found new churches, so that they might have peace.

Rev. Mr. Eschback asked the speaker to state such an instance, or retract the statement.

Mr. Reinhardt referred to the church in whose building the Synod is now meeting. There had been a division in the congregation of Christ Church because of the introduction of the liturgy.

Mr. Eschbach said the liturgy had never been used in the congregation.

Rev. Dr. Geisey said that, as he was the pastor of the congregation in question, he was better able to give facts. He said that the gentleman had been totally misinformed. The liturgy had never been used, and had never been attempted in his congregation. It had not even been presented to the consistory. The trouble grew out of the pastor's sense of duty, which caused the pastor to read the pastoral letter from the synod to which he belonged. The elders had called him to account, not because of the introduction of the liturgy, but because he was liturgical in his sentiments.

Rev. Dr. Miller, of York, thought it better that the amendment to the committee's report should be laid on the table, and made a motion to that effect.

The motion failed, because the mover and the seconder were not in harmony, as was shown by the remarks of each.

A motion was made to vote separately on the different sections of the amendment to the committee's report.

The first section provides for sending the liturgy down to the Classes, and the second declares that in the meantime the liturgy should not be introduced into any congregation without their consent.

The Chair decided that the amendment was so devisable, and an appeal was taken from the decision. The Synod sustained the Chair by a vote of 75 to 63.

The confusion was so great at this point that the President found it necessary to announce that the members were unnecessarily delaying the business of the Synod by their disorder.

The yeas and nays were called for and taken on the second part of the amendment. Lost by a vote of 81 to 101.

The vote was then taken on the first part, whether the liturgy should go down to the Classes. The yeas and nays were called for. Lost by a vote of 105 to 76.

The vote was then taken on the original resolutions embodied in the committee's report. (The resolutions were published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH in the report of the proceedings of yesterday morning's session.)

The yeas and nays were taken. The report was adopted by a vote of 117 to 52.

A motion was made to reconsider. Passed.

A motion was made to insert an additional item in the Liturgical Committee's report embodying the report of the special committee to whom the memorials of congregations on the subject of the liturgy had been referred.

This was the subject of much discussion. On motion one of the memorials was read. It gave the reasons why, in the opinion of the memorialists, the liturgy should not be brought into general use.

Deferred the subject until afternoon. Adjourned.

DIRTY STREETS.—High Constable John Kelsh, who entered upon his duties about the middle of the month, has shown by the following report, handed in to the Board of Health this morning, how well he intends performing the work partly allotted to him. The report reads:—

The attention of the Board of Health is called to the following dirty streets in the Fifth ward:—

Exchange, Lodge, Inglis, Gatzmer, Little Dock, Relief, Coburn, Adelphi, Kempton, Barron, Harmony, Griscom, Landis, Buckley, Powell, Hurst, Minster, Barclay, and Bay streets.

Tener place, Dutton place, and Gillis' alley.

Dock street, from Delaware avenue to Third street.

Front street, from Chesnut to South.

Water street, from Chesnut to Pine.

Spruce street, from Delaware avenue to Third street.

Spruce street, from Fifth to Seventh.

Lombard street, from Delaware avenue to Seventh street.

Penn street, from Pine to South.

Larkin street, from Pine to South.

Delaware avenue, from Chesnut street to South.

Gaskill street, from Second to Fifth.

Fourth street, from Chesnut to South.

Pine street, from Delaware avenue to Seventh street.

St. Mary street, from Sixth to Seventh.

Sixth street, from Chesnut to South.

Locust street, from Fourth to Sixth.

Landis street, from Fourth to Fifth.

Mr. Kelsh reports that these streets are all in the most filthy condition, and need the immediate attention of the contractors having charge thereof, they so far having almost entirely neglected the performance of their contracts.

WHAT WE WOULD DO IF WE WERE MAYOR.—We would break up every public house in this city that is known as a thieves' resort.

—We would examine into the character of a certain saloon in the neighborhood of the State House.

—We would see that gamblers be brought to justice as well as any other criminals.

—We would see that officers who do their duty be not browbeaten by committing magistrates.

—We would not allow pawnbrokers full run of the detective department. It looks bad, you know!

—We would have the poor, poverty-stricken criminal treated with as much respect as the flashily attired pickpocket.

—We would have men who understood the meaning of the words prisoner and witness, and would have them able to discern between the two.

—We would see that when an officer makes an arrest, it be followed up by a charge. Settling looks bad.

—We would feel it our duty to give the public some light upon the robbery at the Tax Receiver's office some months ago. The detectives ought to know all about it.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Beware of colored candies; in a majority of cases they are poisonous.

—The cold weather is accelerating the business of clergymen in the matrimonial line.

—How about the enforcement of the law relative to the sale of bread by weight?

—The velocipede fever has run its course, and is now a thing of the past.

—There are 243 physicians in the Fourth Congressional district.

—Wanted—all busybodies to attend to their own business.

—President Thompson is the Vanderbilt of Pennsylvania.

—The juveniles' delight, "Devil's jumping boxes," are now occupied with effigies of "Andy the Tailor."

—The Society for Promoting Agriculture meets to-day.

—There are 5087 taxables in the Twenty-second ward.

—The constables get their fees to-day.

MASONIC ELECTION.—The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, A. Y. M., met this morning at the Hall, on Chesnut street. After the transaction of some routine business, the annual election took place. The balloting is still going on, and there is a lively interest manifested. The vote will be a very strong one, as the candidates for the R. W. Junior Wardenship have been working hard for some time past.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.—The committee of Congress appointed to examine into the causes of the decline in American shipping interests will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Surveyor's office. They sit from day to day, and will hear all persons connected with that interest.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH FAIR.—A fair and sale of useful and fancy articles in aid of the building fund of St. Jude's Protestant Episcopal Church is now open at the Handel and Haydn Hall, corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets. St. Jude's is a free church, and is deserving of the patronage of the public.

THE DRUG EXCHANGE.

The Construction of Commissioner Delano Upon the Dealers in Alcohol—A Petition to be Sent to Washington.

At noon to-day the Drug Exchange held a meeting at their rooms on S. Third street, to take into consideration the decision of Acting Commissioner Douglass with reference to dealers in alcohol.

The President, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., called the meeting to order, and stated that the object for which it was called was to consider the late decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as to selling distilled spirits, in which the dealer in alcohol is now termed a liquor dealer, and any druggist who disposes of more than five gallons of alcohol shall be known as a wholesale liquor dealer, and liable to pay the tax as such. In addition, any one who comes under the provision of the act regulating wholesale liquor dealers shall be compelled to put up a sign announcing himself as such. Mr. Shoemaker then read the letter of Commissioner Rollins, of August, 1868, in which that official had decided that alcohol did not come under the head of liquors, and that druggists did not incur any additional liabilities by reason of the sale of alcohol in any quantities. He also read the letter of Acting Commissioner Douglass, reversing the decision of Mr. Rollins.

The speaker then said that a conference had been held, which resulted in the forwarding of a letter to Commissioner Delano, asking him to review the decision of Mr. Douglass. In that letter attention was called to the fact that nearly all the druggists had nothing to do with liquors, and that they would feel themselves degraded by putting up a sign announcing themselves in a traffic in which they were not engaged. No answer had as yet been received in reply to this remonstrance.

William M. Wilson believed that the meaning of the law was the same now as it was when it was framed. The decision of Mr. Rollins was rendered while the subject was fresh in the minds of the lawmakers, and if it had been wrong his attention would have been called to it by the framers of the tax bill. He submitted a petition to which he wanted signatures, requesting Mr. Delano to review the decision of Mr. Douglass.

After a general interchange of opinion, it was agreed to refer the whole subject to the following gentlemen, who will submit a report on Wednesday, December 8:—Messrs. W. J. Miller, Edward A. Hance, A. Malcolm, William M. Wilson, D. C. Landis, and Robert Shoemaker.

BURGLARY.

A Daring Outrage—Two Masked Men Enter a Residence at Phœnixville, and Rob it of Over $2400.

The quiet little town of Phœnixville was this morning made the scene of a daring outrage and burglary. In a secluded portion of the town there reside two sisters named Hannah and Mary C. Kenner. Between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock an entrance was effected to their domicile by means of false keys, and the first intimation the ladies had of the fact was their being awakened by two men in masks, who, standing over them, demanded their money. Hannah replied that they had no money, when the men threatened to blow their brains out if she did not accede to their demands. She then told them where they could find $85 in cash. Securing this, they returned again to the bedside, and demanded the keys of a certain set of bureau drawers. These the ladies refused to deliver. The pistol was again pointed at them, when they informed the burglars where they could find them. The drawers were then ransacked, and $900 in city 6s, $1500 in United States bonds, and a lot of silverware were taken therefrom. The burglars then returned for the third time to the bedside, and one of them taking the cord from the sacking, tied the ladies to the bedstead, and the two politely bidding them good morning, left with their plunder.

THERMOMETRICAL.—The following table, which is kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital, shows the state of the thermometer during the month of November, giving the maximum and minimum statement and also the average temperature:—

Days of month.	Max.	Min.	Remarks.
1	43	32	Clear.
2	53	41	Clear.
3	53	40	Hazy.
4	57	39	Clear.
5	54	47	Rainy.
6	51	43	Clear.
7	41	33	Clear, snow at noon.
8	38	30	Clear.
9	45	33	Clear.
10	44	31	Clear.
11	46	36	Clear.
12	47	34	Clear.
13	44	36	Clear.
14	38	36	Snowy.
15	39	36	Cloudy.
16	38	35	Cloudy.
17	61	35	A heavy gale at 7 and 8 A. M.
18	46	37	Clear.
19	54	34	Clear.
20	56	43	Partially clear.
21	44	35	Clear in day and cloudy at night.
22	40	32	Clear in morning.
23	45	38	Rainy.
24	45	32	Rainy.
25	38	29	Clear.
26	43	31	Clear.
27	44	39	Rainy.
28	42	36	Clear.
29	46	32	Partially clear.
30	59	46	Cloudy.

The thermometer shows a mean temperature of 41·27 degrees; 3½ degrees below the average temperature of any November since 1848.

The average temperature was 40·88 degrees.

The maximum temperature was 61 degrees.

The minimum temperature was 29 degrees.

THE NEW PROTHONOTARY OF THE DISTRICT COURT.—This morning the new Prothonotary of the District Court, Captain William K. Hopkins, entered upon the duties of his office. This gentleman was Captain of Company E, of the 7th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, and served with honor and distinction from 1861 to 1864, being wounded at the battle of Charles City Cross Roads. His appointments are as follows:—Chief Clerk, B. E. Fleteher; Search Clerk, David Allison; Assistant, Charles Lyle; Judgment Clerk, Charles B. Roberts; Locality Clerk, W. H. Saylor; Court Clerk, James Brearley; Appearance Clerk, Charles Tyre; Record Clerk, W. H. Benkert; and Miscellaneous Clerk, J. W. Dysert. All of the foregoing appointees held positions under Mr. McManes, excepting James Brearley, who takes the position of Court Clerk, formerly held by Charles B. Roberts, promoted to the Judgment Clerkship as the successor of B. M. Shain, deceased. The appointment of Jamus Tyre as Appearance Clerk is a new one; and with the past experience and tact of the majority of the officials, the business of the office cannot but be satisfactorily and regularly conducted.

POLICE ARRESTS.—The following are the arrests made in each district by the police force during the month of November:—

District.	No.	District.	No.
First	182	Fourteenth	23
Second	463	Fifteenth	20
Third	322	Sixteenth	56
Fourth	150	Seventeenth	265
Fifth	332	Eighteenth	107
Sixth	179	Reserve	100
Seventh	232	Delaware Harbor	10
Eighth	118	Schuylkill Harbor	7
Ninth	145	Chesnut Hill	5
Tenth	302	Beggar Detectives	36
Eleventh	126		
Twelfth	115	Total	3328
Thirteenth	33		

THEFT AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Monday last a lad named Clemmens stole $50 from his parents, who reside in Reading, and, in company with another lad, named Boynton, started for this city to see the sights. Partly deranged from the loss of the money and the knowledge of his son's crime, the boy's father attempted to commit suicide by hanging, but was fortunately discovered in time to cut down. Word was then immediately telegraphed to this city, and Chief Kelly, on the arrival of the boys at the depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, took them into custody. This morning they were sent home.

THE GREAT PRESBYTERIAN REUNION.—In order to afford all Presbyterians the opportunity of attending the great service in celebration of the late reunion of the two branches of that Church, to be held in the church on Washington Square this evening, the usual Wednesday evening services in the various churches of that denomination will be omitted. Two of the most noted pulpit orators of the Church, Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D. of the West Arch Street Church, representing the Old School branch, and Rev. Daniel March, D. D., of the Clinton Street Church, representing the New School.

CALF-SKINS.—Last night Officer Morris, of the Delaware Harbor force, captured a colored man in an alley running off Delaware avenue, below Market street, with a lot of calf-skins in his possession, which he had stolen from Clyde's wharf. On being arrested, the "moke" bleated like a calf, and vowed, "So help him Moses, he had never stole dem skins, nor de calf either." He will have a hearing to-day before Alderman Kerr.

PETTY THIEVINGS.—Some scoundrel last night entered the yard of the residence of Mr. Philip Knorr, No. 416 Locust street, and stripped the clothes line of the whole of the week's wash.

The residence of a Mrs. McMullen, adjoining, was also entered and robbed of a lot of wearing apparel.

PIG IRON.—A lot of pig iron, weighing over three tons, was last night found concealed beneath some boards on Green street wharf. The owner or owners can obtain it by appiying at the Delaware Harbor Police Station.

ARSON.

A Darkey Assumes the Mastership.

Some time ago a Quaker family residing near Ambler Station, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, secured the services of a negro named Tommy Dare, aged about twenty-four years. In their generosity and kindheartedness, they admitted Tommy into the family circle as though he were a son. Their continued kindness and many favors bestowed soon raised the spirit of Tommy, and he grasped the reins of mastership and ruled the domains and his vassals like an autocrat.

Now this the Friend, whom we shall call Benjamin, did not entirely relish. He thought that, as a matter of course, since he was the employer, and not the employe, he should have at least something to say, so calling Tommy aside a few days ago he addressed him thus: "Tommy, thee has not been a good boy of late. Thee has ruled too much and too long, and now, Tommy, I am compelled to say thee must leave."

To this Tommy replied, "He wouldn't do nuffin of de kind" until his mouth was up, and thus the matter for the time was dropped.

Nothing further transpired untillast Friday, when, about 11 A. M., Benjamin's partner, Elizabeth, while seated at the table with Tommy, heard the crackling of some burning timbers, and, looking out of the window, saw that her husband's fine barn was on fire.

Of course nothing could be done to save it, and in a few minutes what once represented $5000 was but a mere mass of smouldering ruins. Tommy, who had been in the barn but ten minutes before the discovery of the fire, was closely questioned, but only sullenly replied that he knew nothing as to its origination. Word was telegraphed to this city, and Chief Kelly detailed Detective Gordon (in the absence of Fire Marshal Blackburn) to ferret the matter out. Yesterday Mr. Gordon proceeded to the scene and put Tommy through a course of sprouts. At first Tommy defied the officer and threatened to knock his brains out, but to such talk as this Mr. Gordon was well used. Picking up a heavy stick of wood, he said to Tommy that if he did not come down, he (Gordon) would furnish a job for an undertaker. Tommy wilted so far as to say that he had made a fire near the barn to warm himself. This the officer knew to be a falsehood.

An old lady who had formerly been Tommy's school teacher in Maryland then entered into conversation with Tommy, and by her kind words soon brought him to tears, when he confessed to firing the barn.

Detective Gordon then procured a conveyance and took Tommy before a county magistrate, who issued a warrant for his arrest. He was then taken to Norristown and lodged in jail. On the way thither Officer Gordon advised Tommy to plead guilty, serve out his time, and return to the world as a reformed man, when, more than probably, Benjamin would again employ him. This Tommy with tears in his eyes agreed to do.

BURGLARIES.—About 1 o'clock this A. M., the clothing store of William Slater, No. 4422 Main street, Frankford, was entered by burglars, who forced open a back shutter with a jimmy, and stole a lot of clothing. The inmates being awakened raised the cry of "murder," when the rascals fled, leaving their booty behind them in the adjoining yard.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock last P. M., the residence No. 4104 Spruce street was entered through a rear window, whilst the family was engaged up stairs, and robbed of a lot of silver forks, spoons, and wearing apparel.

BUILDING STATISTICS.—During the month of November there were 310 permits issued for the erection of dwellings, of which three were four story, 169 three-story, and 138 two-story. In addition to these there were the following permits granted:—

For dye-house, 1; foundries, 5; ice-house, 1; greenhouse, 1; kiln, 1; mill, 1; offices, 4; sheds, 2; shops, 10; school-houses, 2; stables, 9; stores, 4. Making a total of 35 buildings to be erected. There were also 69 alterations and additions allowed. Seven dangerous buildings and chimneys and ten wooden buildings were directed to be taken down.

THROWING BRICK.—William Chambers, a cartdriver, yesterday raised the dander of a driver on one of the cars of the Spruce and Pine Streets Railway line by persisting in keeping his vehicle upon the track. The carman finally struck the cartman, when the latter retaliated by heaving a brickbat at him, which missed its aim, crashed through a window of the car, and hit a passenger. William was arrested, and Alderman Carpenter held him in $1100 bail to answer.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—In the case of George Doll, toy manufacturer, N. Sixth street, charged with refusing to allow the United States Assessor to examine his books and papers, United States Commissioner Henry M. Phillips this morning made an order that he produce his books and papers before 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, or stand committed for contempt.

CONTROLLERS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The following-named gentlemen have been reappointed Controllers of Public Schools by the Court of Common Pleas, for three years:—P. A. Fagen, M. R. Harris, Edward Armstrong, Samuel Wakeling, Norris J. Hoffman; and David Weatherly, Tenth ward, for the unexpired term of John Price Wetherill; and Simon Gratz, Eighth ward, for the unexpired term of R. N. Willson.

PRESS CLUB.—The Press Club meets this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The Gold Room was again the scene of feverish excitement to-day over the fluctuations of the precious metal. The greatest commotion prevailed in all the markets, and at one time a panic seemed impending in the Stock Exchange. As it was the day closed on an immense decline in stocks and a feverish feeling all round. The incident on which hinged the excitement in the Gold Room was a sudden suspension of the Government gold sales. Early in the day, upon the announcement that no application had been made to Secretary Boutwell to stop these sales and that there was no reason for a deviation from his programme, gold lost all the strength which it had gathered from the rumors of the evening previous and declined to 121½, at which and 121¼ an immense number of sales were made. At twelve o'clock the proposals were submitted as usual at the Sub-Treasury, and nearly a million and a-half dollars bid for at prices ranging from 120·63 to 121·20. The bids were telegraphed to Washington, when Secretary Boutwell telegraphed back to reject all below 122. Of course all the bids of yesterday had to be rejected, and Assistant Treasurer Folger made the announcement at the Sub-Treasury. The effect upon the Gold Room was startling. The 'shorts' made a rush to cover, under which gold rose to 123. It then fell back again, but once more advanced and touched at its highest 123¾, closing finally at 122½, under a reaction procured by the news that Mr. Folger had asked for instructions whether he should offer to sell the gold tomorrow. The rejection of the bids to-day produced great indignation, and a formal demand was made by one firm for the gold they offered to take, their proposition, as being the highest, entitling them to it. This action was based on the assertion that in the Government advertisement the right to reject was confined to the proposals for the sale of bonds. Of course no judicial action can force the compliance of the Treasury Department, and the United States cannot be sued. As to the reason for this sudden determination of Mr. Boutwell, it is suggested that he has yielded to the outcry coming from the merchants, who insist that the continued sharp decline of gold will lead to bankruptcy and a general panic. The exporters are more particularly the class of business men who suffer from the present crisis, and they have been the most prominent in denouncing the policy of the Treasury. As to the importers, they suffer to the extent that they have already covered their contracts for foreign goods. It will be remembered that the gold corner of last summer taught the importers a bitter lesson with reference to deferring their payments and borrowing gold meantime. In the desire not to be again entrapped by such a speculative combination, many of the importers have doubtless been beforehand in buying their gold. To these men the decline in gold is ruinous. But to those who have bought on long time and have already marketed all or a portion of their foreign purchases, the decline is the source of great profit. The agitation and excitement in mercantile circles have evidently been the occasion of the order from Secretary Boutwell to limit the sales of gold to a certain figure. Without wishing to take sides with either of the speculative parties in the Gold Room, it is only truth to state that affairs were in so critical a state this morning all over Wall street that the sale of the Government gold as advertised would have resulted in a general crash. Such is the opinion to-night among business men, and whether the Government kept faith or not in the matter the evil which was so averted, whether temporarily or permanently, goes to condone the fault, if any there were. The great outcry to-day from the Gold Room came from those who sold gold which they did not possess, and which they thought to buy at lower prices under the depressing influences of the Government sales. It is not certain that they will not eventually succeed, for as the popular feeling is all on the 'bear' side, and as the banks are loaded with gold, and as a heavy instalment of coin interest comes out on the market at the end of the month, it will not be easy to foment a 'bull' speculation. Some seem to take exception to the extravagance of the 'bear' speculation, and point to the increasing clearances at the Gold Bank, where to-day there were over forty millions, as a sign of the oversselling of the market. But all this will only tend to make the decline gradual, which is the way specie payment must be attained if the business interests of the country are to be considered. The sales this morning of 'long' and 'short' gold before the rejection of the bids at the Sub-Treasury were on an immense scale, and it is thought the clearances to-morrow will be in the vicinity of seventy-five millions. Of course this sum is small as compared with the clearances just before the explosion last September, but as the Gold Bank has been in renewed operation only eight or nine days, and as the first clearances were only about five millions daily, it shows the sudden growth of speculation.

"The fact that the Government has put the limit of 122 to its sales, and the probability that proposals will be invited again within a day or two, encourages the bears to again assail the market, and hence, when the first excitement had somewhat subsided, they again hammered the price, occasioning a decline late in the afternoon to 122¼. The transactions towards the close were quite limited in number, and the market became dull and quiet, both sides seeming to be awaiting further developments before taking any decided action either way."

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

A Heavy Vote Being Polled in Mississippi—Judge Dent Confident of His Election—Public Debt Statement.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointments by the President.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The President has appointed Thomas H. Talbot, of Maine, Assistant Attorney-General, in place of Mr. Dickey, who resigned several weeks ago. Mr. Talbot was formerly connected with the office of Internal Revenue, but for some time past has held an official position in the Attorney-General's office.

The New York Gold Sale.

It was ascertained to-day, on inquiry at the Treasury Department, that the withdrawal of the sale of gold at New York yesterday does not involve a change of policy, but was on account of the low price offered.

Naval Orders.

Captain George H. Cooper is ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the Colorado. Captain E. T. Nichols is ordered to hold himself in readiness for duty as chief of staff of the Asiatic fleet. Lieutenant G. M. Hunter is ordered to command the Trionia. Master F. A. Miller is ordered to the receiving ship Vermont. Paymaster George N. Cutler is ordered to duty as Inspector of Provisions, etc., at the Boston Navy Yard, on 1st of January, relieving Paymaster J. George Harris, who is ordered to settle accounts. George Alfred Craven is detached from the Saganaw on the 1st of January and ordered to duty under Rear-Admiral Craven, Port-Admiral at San Francisco. Ensign A. Paul is detached from the Onward, and ordered home.

Senator Wilson.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, arrived here this morning.

The Public Debt Statement.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The public debt statement for November is issued to-pay. It shows a reduction of the debt since the last statement of between seven and eight millions. The gold balance in the Treasury is nearly $106,000,000, of which $36,000,000 are for gold certificates outstanding. The actual amount of cash gold in the Treasury is $69,000,000. The currency balance is $11,800,000.

The Mississippi Election.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Despatches from administration sources in Mississippi received to-day indicate the polling of a large vote, and they claim that Alcorn is getting a majority of the colored vote. Judge Dent telegraphs one of his brothers here that he will be elected, but cannot give any idea as to the majority. He is running as well as he expected, both with colored and white voters.

Gold Speculators Euchred.

The gold speculators were considerably demoralized in New York yesterday by having all their bids thrown out under 122. The action of the Secretary in this matter will not be any criterion for future action on gold sales. He reserves to himself the right of throwing out any bids when combinations are made to put gold below the regular market price for speculative purposes.

FROM THE WEST.

Woman Suffrage in Wyoming.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—A telegram from Wyoming Territory states that the Territorial Council have passed female suffrage almost unanimously. A bill will come before the House immediately.

Railway Accident and Loss of Life.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 1.—A freight train of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad ran into the rear of another train near Desoto last night. The train was completely wrecked. One man was killed and some six or seven wounded.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Lighthouse Keeper Murdered Perhaps.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 1.—The body of John Stephenson, keeper of the Genesee Lighthouse, was found in the river this morning. There are suspicions of foul play.

New York Money Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The action of Secretary Boutwell in refusing gold bids yesterday is freely commented upon. One firm bid for six hundred thousand at 121·20, the highest price, and when the bids were published feeling confident of obtaining that amount, sold it to customers; not obtaining it, they were forced to go on the market and buy at 1@2 ₩ cent. higher. A member of the firm has gone to Washington to see Boutwell. Money is very active at 7 per cent. Gold, 122⅛@121⅛; price at noon. Stocks are much lower in consequence of the calling in of loans last night, but it is now positively asserted that loans then called in will be renewed today. The following are the quotations:—Pacific Mail, 47¾; Northwest, 72¼; Central, 164¼@165; Lake Shore, 83⅞; Rock Island, 103¾; Reading, 98; Erie, 27@27⅛. A despatch from Washington says the million Boutwell refused to sell yesterday will not be placed on the market again, but the December programme will be carried out; this caused a decline in gold.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Cotton firmer, with sales of 1000 bales at 25¾c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales of 8000 barrels. Wheat quiet; sales of 36,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·30 and winter red at $1·35 @1·38. Corn easier; sales of 31,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·12@1·13½. Oats steady. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Lard dull; steam rendered, 18¾@19c. Whisky dull at $1·03@1·04.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—Cotton very firm; low middling, 24½c. Flour in good demand: Howard Street superfine, $4·75@5 12½; do. extra, $5·25@6·25; do. family, $6·25@7·25; City Mills superfine, $5@5·75; do. extra, $5·50@6·25; Western superfine, $4·75@5·12½; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@7. Wheat active; prime to choice red, $1·35@1·40. Corn dull, closing heavy; white, 90@95c.; yellow, 95@96c. Oats dull at 56@57c. Rye dull at $1@1·05. Pork quiet at $33. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 18¾@19c; clear do., 19½c.; shoulders, 15¾@15¾c.; hams, 21c. Lard quiet at 19c. Whisky scarce and weak at $1·05@1·06.

The Factory Girls' Strike.

DOVER, Dec. 1.—The factory operatives on a strike here have organized a working woman's league, with the intention of becoming part of the National Labor Union. It is rumored that the directors will close the mill until the operatives accede to the reduction.

THE VEREHELLER RELIEF FUND.—During the month of November there was collected $105 towards this fund. Of this $79·15 was expended for rent, provisions, and funeral expenses, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of $25·85.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$4000 C & A m 6s, 59	93	200 sh Read R..c.49 1-16	
4 sh Leh V R	53	100 do..860.49 1-16	
239 sh Penna R..1s.	53¾	100 do...b15.49 3-16	
100 do	53¾	500 do...1s.c.49 1-16	
100 sh Read..860wn.	49¼	50 do	49¼
100 do...b30.	49¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New	99	100 sh Penna R	53¼
c&p		5 do	53¾
$7000 Phila & E 7s.1s.	85	7 sh Leh Val	53
$3000 C & A 6s, 83	84	100 sh Reading R	49¼
$1000 Leh 6s R Ln	85¾	200 do...b30.49·31	
12 sh Mech Bk	32	300 do ..1s.	49¾
12 sh C & Am R.b5.119½		100 do...b30.49·31	

GIFTS.

A splendid assortment of ELEGANT TRIFLES in Wood, Ivory, Gilt, Leather, etc.

Boxes of Fine Stationery,
With Initial, Monogram, Animals, Comic, etc. etc.

Pocket Books.
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT.

Inkstands,
In Bronze, Gilt, Wood, Russia, etc.

Writing Desks.
A large variety, furnished or not.

LOUIS DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
11 29 mwfimrp PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Debt Statement—A Reduction of Nearly $8,000,000 in the Government Indebtedness During the Past Month—Railroad Accident Near Washington.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Accident on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—On the Orange and Alexandria Railroad last night the down passenger collided with a freight train. The cars were much injured. But only one person, an employe of the company, was hurt, and he will probably have to have one or both legs amputated.

The Public Debt Statement.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement published today:—

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.	
5 per cent bonds	$221,559,300
6 per cent. bonds	188,634,870
	2,107,938,000
Interest	41,270,486
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
3 per cent certificates	$47,195,000 00
Navy Pension Fund	14,000,000 00
	$61,195,000 00
Interest	1,118,900 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	356,113,258 50
Interest	558,506 88
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Demand and Legal-tender notes	356,113,258 50
Fractional currency	34,805,564 68
Gold certificates of deposit	36,862,940 00
Total	$431,861,764 18
Total amount outstanding	2,605,286,789 82
Interest	42,947,892 97
Total debt, principal and interest to date, including coupons due, not presented for payment	2,648,234,682 79
Amount in the Treasury—Coin	105,769,949 11
Currency	11,802,765 79
Sinking fund in United States coin interest bonds, and accrued interest thereon	76,902,232 00
Total	$194,674,947 56
Debt less amount in Treasury	$2,453,557,735 23
Debt less amount in Treasury, Nov. 1,	2,461,131,189 36
Decrease during the past month	7,571,454 13
Decrease since March 1, 1869	71,903,524 78

The Tax on Coal.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Ways and Means Committee have received several pamphlets on the question of taking the tax off bituminous coal. Those interested in this article are willing to compromise on a reduction to fifty cents, the tax now being one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton. The Committee give no indication what they will do in the matter.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Church Robbery.

NEWARK, Dec. 1.—Early this morning the Reformed Dutch Church in this city was entered by burglars, and the communion service and other articles of value carried off. Daniel Lang and George Snider have been arrested for the act, and the property has been recovered.

SUICIDE.—An unknown man leaped overboard from Harrison & Bro.'s chemical works, above Gray's Ferry Bridge, Schuylkill, about 11 o'clock this morning. The body has been recovered. The deceased was apparently about twenty-two years of age.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Catharine Delaney, aged sixty years, died suddenly this morning at No. 1510 N. Front street.

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Having determined to offer our extensive stock of *superior and beautifully finished seven octave Rosewood Pianos* at prices below the actual cost to manufacture, we will sell during the month or December, at rates

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In order to close out our surplus stock by the end of the year.

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At a price even less than they would otherwise have to pay for a second-rate or inferior one.

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